

World Population Prospects The 2004 Revision

Highlights



United Nations

Department of Economic and Social Affairs
Population Division

World Population Prospects

The 2004 Revision

Highlights



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NOTE

The designations employed in this report and the material presented in it do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. The term “country” as used in the text of this report also refers, as appropriate, to territories or areas. The designations “more developed”, “less developed” and “least developed” countries, areas or regions are intended for statistical convenience and do not necessarily express a judgement about the stage reached by a particular country or area in the developing process.

PREFACE

This report presents the highlights from the results of the *2004 Revision* of the official world population estimates and projections prepared by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs' Population Division. The *2004 Revision* is the nineteenth round of global demographic estimates and projections undertaken by the Population Division since 1950.

The full results of the *2004 Revision* will be presented in a series of three volumes currently under preparation. The first volume¹ will provide the comprehensive tables presenting the major demographic indicators for each country for 1950-2050; the second volume² will contain the distributions by age and sex of the population of each country for the period 1950-2050, and the third volume³ will be devoted to an analysis of the results obtained.

Data will also be distributed in digital form. Interested users can purchase a CD-Rom containing the major results of the *2004 Revision*. A description of data contained in the CD-Rom and an order form will be posted on the web site of the Population Division at www.unpopulation.org.

Responsibility for the *2004 Revision* rests with the Population Division. Preparation of the *2004 Revision* was facilitated by the collaboration of the regional commissions, the specialized agencies and other relevant bodies of the United Nations with the Population Division.

In particular, a major source of official national population statistics used in the preparation of these estimates and projections is the *United Nations Demographic Yearbook* and its accompanying databases, produced and maintained by the United Nations Statistics Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs. The Population Division is grateful to the Statistics Division for its continuing cooperation.

Selected output from the *2004 Revision* as well as other population information may be accessed on the World Wide Web site of the Population Division at www.unpopulation.org. For further information about the *2004 Revision*, please contact Ms. Hania Zlotnik, Director, Population Division, United Nations, New York, NY 10017, USA (Fax: 1 212 963 2147).

¹ *World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision*, vol. I, *Comprehensive Tables* (United Nations publication, forthcoming).

² *World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision*, vol. II, *Sex and Age Distribution of the World Population* (United Nations publication, forthcoming).

³ *World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision*, vol. III, *Analytical Report* (United Nations publication, forthcoming).

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Tables presented in this report make use of the following symbols:

Two dots (..) indicate that data are not available or are not separately reported.

An em dash (—) indicates that the value is zero (magnitude zero).

A 0 or 0.0 indicates that the magnitude is not zero, but less than half of the unit employed.

A hyphen (-) indicates that the item is not applicable.

A minus sign (-) before a figure indicates a decrease.

A full stop (.) is used to indicate decimals.

Years given start on 1 July.

Use of a hyphen (-) between years, for example, 1995-2000, signifies the full period involved, from 1 July of the first year to 1 July of the second year.

Numbers and percentages in tables do not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

Countries and areas are grouped geographically into six major areas: Africa; Asia; Europe; Latin America and the Caribbean; Northern America; and Oceania. These major areas are further divided into 21 geographical regions. In addition, for statistical convenience, the regions are classified as belonging to either of two categories: more developed or less developed. The less developed regions include all the regions of Africa, Asia (excluding Japan), and Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia. The more developed regions comprise Australia/New Zealand, Europe, Northern America and Japan.

The group of least developed countries currently comprises 50 countries: Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Kiribati, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Yemen and Zambia.

The following abbreviations have been used:

AIDS	Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
HIV	Human immunodeficiency virus
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
ART	Antiretroviral therapy

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The *2004 Revision* is the nineteenth round of official United Nations population estimates and projections prepared by the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat. These are used throughout the United Nations system as the basis for activities requiring population information. The *2004 Revision* is the first to incorporate the full results of the 2000 round of national population censuses. It also takes into account the results of recent specialized surveys carried out in developing countries to provide both demographic and other information to assess the progress made in achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The comprehensive review of past worldwide demographic trends and future prospects presented in the *2004 Revision* provides the population basis for the assessment of those goals.

The *2004 Revision* confirms the variety of demographic dynamics of our times. While the population at the global level continues to increase, that of the more developed regions as a whole is hardly changing and virtually all population growth is occurring in the less developed regions. Especially rapid population growth characterizes the group of 50 least developed countries.

Underlying these varied patterns of growth are distinct trends in fertility and mortality. Below-replacement fertility prevails in the more developed regions and is expected to continue to 2050. Fertility is still high in most least developed countries and, although it is expected to decline, it will remain higher than in the rest of the world. In the rest of the developing countries, fertility has declined markedly since the late 1960s and is expected to reach below-replacement levels by 2050 in most of these developing countries.

Mortality in the established market economies of the developed world is low and continues to decline, but it has been stagnant or even increasing in a number of countries with economies in transition, largely as a result of deteriorating social and economic conditions and, in some cases, because of the spread of HIV. Mortality is also decreasing in the majority of developing countries, but in those highly affected by the HIV/AIDS epidemic, mortality has been increasing. Given the ongoing efforts to provide antiretroviral treatment to 3 million AIDS patients by 2005 and the expectation of further expansion of that treatment thereafter, the *2004 Revision* assumes a longer average survivorship for people living with HIV than the *2002 Revision* did and therefore projects somewhat lower future mortality levels in HIV-affected countries than the previous *Revision*.

The HIV/AIDS epidemic continues to spread. The number of countries with a significant number of infected people in the *2004 Revision* is 60, up from 53 in the *2002 Revision*. Although HIV prevalence levels in some countries have been revised downward as better statistics become available. Nevertheless, the toll of the disease continues to be high and is expected to remain so, despite projected reductions in the prevalence of HIV/AIDS. Lower projected levels of HIV prevalence depend on the realization of the commitments made by Governments in the 2000 Millennium Declaration⁴ and the 2001 United Nations Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS⁵.

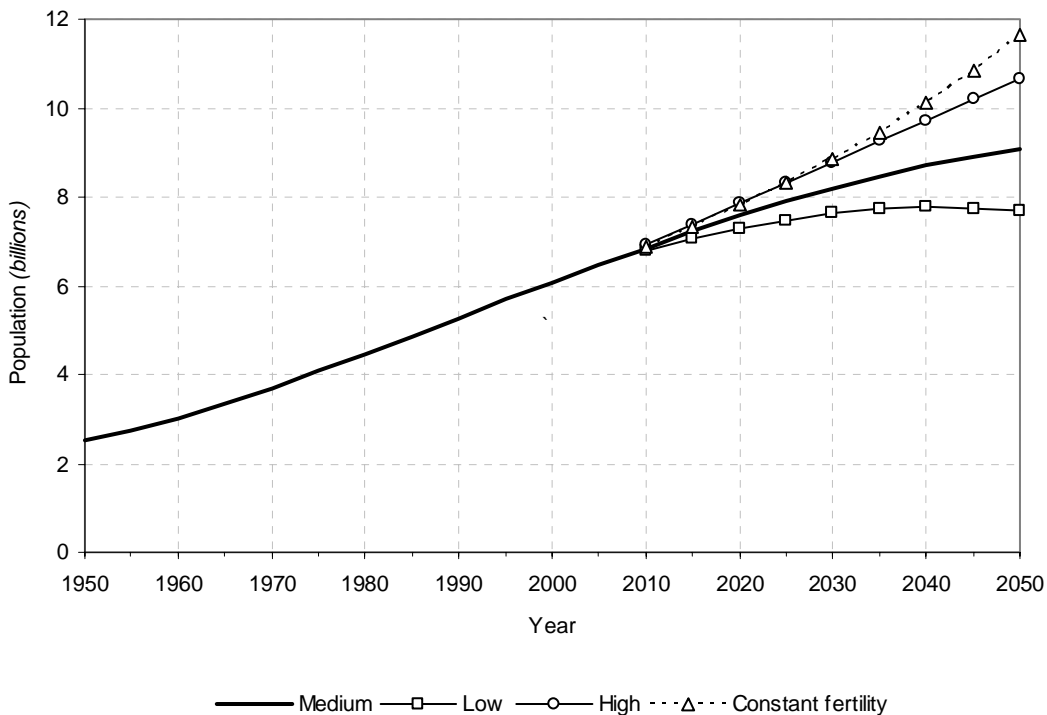
⁴ See General Assembly Resolution A/Res/55/2.

⁵ See General Assembly Resolution A/Res/S-26/2.

The key findings from the *2004 Revision* can be summarized as follows:

1. By July 2005, the world will have 6.5 billion inhabitants, 380 million more than in 2000 or a gain of 76 million annually. Despite the declining fertility levels projected over 2005-2050 the world population is expected to reach 9.1 billion according to the medium variant and will still be adding 34 million persons annually by mid-century.
2. Today, 95 per cent of all population growth is absorbed by the developing world and 5 per cent by the developed world. By 2050, according to the medium variant, the population of the more developed countries as a whole would be declining slowly by about 1 million persons a year and that of the developing world would be adding 35 million annually, 22 million of whom would be absorbed by the least developed countries.
3. Future population growth is highly dependent on the path that future fertility takes. In the medium variant, fertility is projected to decline from 2.6 children per woman today to slightly over 2 children per woman in 2050. If fertility were to remain about half a child above the levels projected in the medium variant, world population would reach 10.6 billion by 2050. A fertility path half a child below the medium would lead to a population of 7.6 billion by mid-century. That is, at the world level, continued population growth until 2050 is inevitable even if the decline of fertility accelerates.

Figure 1. Population of the world, 1950-2050, by projection variants

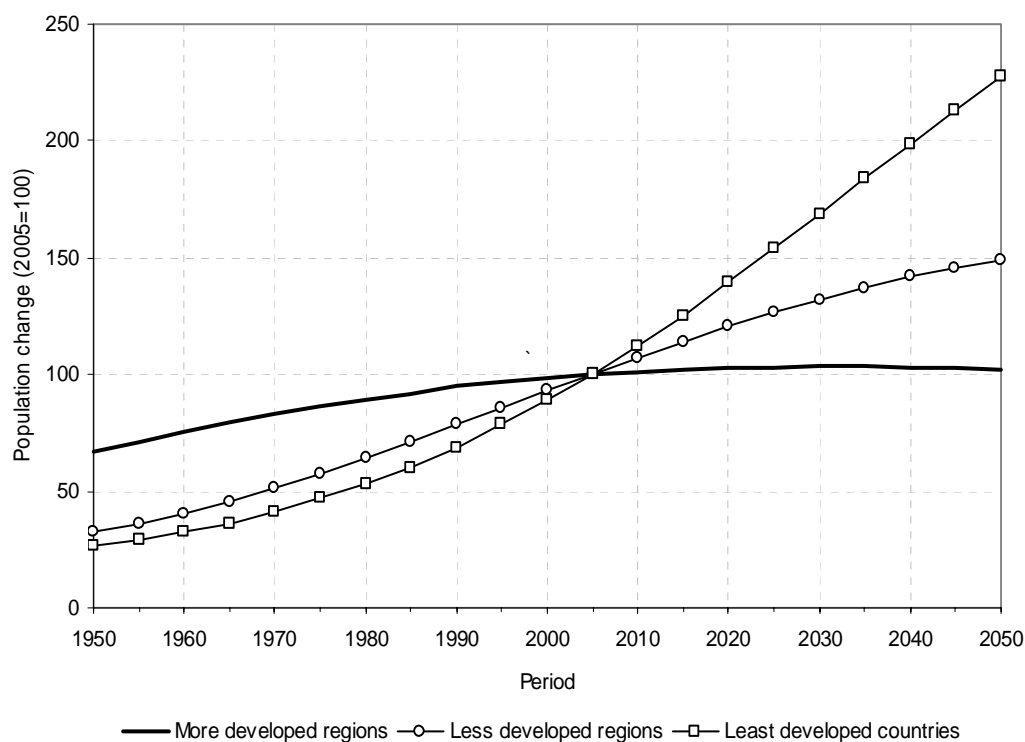


Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2005). *World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision. Highlights*. New York: United Nations.

4. Because of its low and declining rate of growth, the population of developed countries as a whole is expected to remain virtually unchanged between 2005 and 2050, at about 1.2

billion. In contrast, the population of the 50 least developed countries is projected to more than double, passing from 0.8 billion in 2005 to 1.7 billion in 2050. Growth in the rest of the developing world is also projected to be robust, though less rapid, with its population rising from 4.5 billion to 6.1 billion between 2005 and 2050.

Figure 2. Population dynamics by development groups, 1950-2050



Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2005). *World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision. Highlights*. New York: United Nations.

5. Very rapid population growth is expected to prevail in a number of developing countries, the majority of which are least developed. Between 2005 and 2050, the population is projected to at least triple in Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chad, Congo, the Democratic Republic of Congo, the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger and Uganda.
6. The population of 51 countries or areas, including Germany, Italy, Japan, the Baltic States and most of the successor states of the former Soviet Union, is expected to be lower in 2050 than in 2005.
7. During 2005-2050, nine countries are expected to account for half of the world's projected population increase: India, Pakistan, Nigeria, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Bangladesh, Uganda, the United States of America, Ethiopia and China, listed according to the size of their contribution to population growth during that period.
8. In 2000-2005, fertility at the world level stood at 2.65 children per woman, about half the level it had in 1950-1955 (5 children per women). In the medium variant, global fertility is projected to decline further to 2.05 children per woman by 2045-2050. Average world levels result from quite different trends by major development group. In developed countries as a whole fertility is currently 1.56 children per woman and is projected to

- increase slowly to 1.84 children per woman in 2045-2050. In the least developed countries, fertility is 5 children per woman and is expected to drop by about half, to 2.57 children per woman by 2045-2050. In the rest of the developing world, fertility is already moderately low at 2.58 children per woman and is expected to decline further to 1.92 children per woman by mid-century, thus nearly converging to the fertility levels by then typical of the developed world. Realization of the fertility declines projected is contingent on access to family planning, especially in the least developed countries.
9. In 2000-2005, fertility remains above 5 children per woman in 35 of the 148 developing countries, 30 of which are least developed countries, while the pace of decline in several countries of sub-Saharan Africa and South-central Asia has been slower than anticipated. Overall, the countries with high fertility account for 10 per cent of the world population. In contrast, fertility has reached below-replacement levels in 23 developing countries accounting for 25 per cent of the world population. This group includes China whose fertility during 2000-2005 is estimated at 1.7 children per woman.
 10. Fertility levels in the 44 developed countries, which account for 19 per cent of the world population, are currently very low. All except Albania have fertility below replacement level and 15, mostly located in Southern and Eastern Europe, have reached levels of fertility unprecedented in human history (below 1.3 children per woman). Since 1990-1995, fertility decline has been the rule among most developed countries. The few increases recorded, such as those in Belgium, France, Germany, the Netherlands and the United States, have been small.
 11. Global life expectancy at birth, which is estimated to have risen from 47 years in 1950-1955 to 65 years in 2000-2005, is expected to keep on rising to reach 75 years in 2045-2050. In the more developed regions, the projected increase is from 76 years today to 82 years by mid-century. Among the least developed countries, where life expectancy today is 51 years, it is expected to be 67 years in 2045-2050. Because many of these countries are highly affected by the HIV/AIDS epidemic, the projected increase in life expectancy is dependent on the implementation of effective programmes to prevent and treat HIV infection. In the rest of the developing world, under similar conditionalities, life expectancy is projected to rise from 66 years today to 76 years by mid-century.
 12. Mortality in Eastern Europe has been increasing since the late 1980s. In 2000-2005 life expectancy in the region, at 67.9 years, was lower than it had been in 1960-1965 (68.6 years). The Russian Federation and the Ukraine are particularly affected by rises in mortality resulting partly from the spread of HIV.
 13. Twenty-five years into the HIV/AIDS epidemic, the impact of the disease is evident in terms of increased morbidity and mortality and slower population growth. In Southern Africa, the region with the highest HIV/AIDS prevalence of the disease, life expectancy has fallen from 62 years in 1990-1995 to 48 years in 2000-2005, and is projected to decrease further to 43 years over the next decade before a slow recovery starts. As a consequence, population growth in the region is expected to stall between 2005 and 2020. In Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, the population is projected to decrease as deaths outnumber births. In most of the other developing countries affected by the epidemic, population growth will continue to be positive because their moderate or high fertility more than counterbalances the rise in mortality.
 14. The primary consequence of fertility decline, especially if combined with increases in life expectancy, is population ageing, whereby the share of older persons in a population grows relative to that of younger persons. Globally, the number of persons aged 60 years or over is expected almost to triple, increasing from 672 million in 2005 to nearly 1.9

- billion by 2050. Whereas 6 out of every 10 of those older persons live today in developing countries, by 2050, 8 out of every 10 will do so. An even more marked increase is expected in the number of the oldest-old (persons aged 80 years or over): from 86 million in 2005 to 394 million in 2050. In developing countries, the rise will be from 42 million to 278 million, implying that by 2050 most oldest-old will live in the developing world.
15. In developed countries, 20 per cent of today's population is aged 60 years or over and by 2050 that proportion is projected to be 32 per cent. The elderly population in developed countries has already surpassed the number of children (persons aged 0-14) and by 2050 there will be 2 elderly persons for every child. In the developing world, the proportion of the population aged 60 or over is expected to rise from 8 per cent in 2005 to close to 20 per cent by 2050.
 16. Increases in the median age, the age at which 50 per cent of the population is older and 50 per cent younger than that age, are indicative of population ageing. Today, just 11 developed countries have a median age above 40 years. By 2050, there will be 90 countries in that group, 46 in the developing world. Population aging, which is becoming a pervasive reality in developed countries, is also inevitable in the developing world and will occur faster in developing countries.
 17. Countries where fertility remains high and has declined only moderately will experience the slowest population ageing. By 2050, about one in five countries is still projected to have a median age equal or less than 30 years. The youngest populations will be found in least developed countries, 11 of which are projected to have median ages equal to or less than 23 years in 2050, including Afghanistan, Angola, Burundi, Chad, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger and Uganda.
 18. During 2005-2050, the net number of international migrants to more developed regions is projected to be 98 million or an average of 2.2 million annually. The same number will leave the less developed regions. For the developed world, such a level of net migration will largely offset the expected excess of deaths over births during 2005-2050, which amounts to a loss of 73 million people. For the developing world, the 98 million emigrants represent scarcely less than 4 per cent of expected population growth.
 19. Over the period 2000-2005, 74 countries were net receivers of migrants. In 64 of these countries, the net migration projected reinforces population growth and in 7 countries, it reverses the trend of population decline (Austria, Croatia, Germany, Greece, Italy, Slovakia and Slovenia) In three countries, the migration slows down population decline but does not reverse it (Czech Republic, Hungary and the Russian Federation).
 20. In terms of annual averages for the period 2005-2050, the major net receivers of international migrants are projected to be the United States (1.1 million annually), Germany (202,000), Canada (200,000), the United Kingdom (130,000), Italy (120,000) and Australia (100,000). The major countries of net emigration are projected to be China (-327,000 annually), Mexico (-293,000), India (-241,000), the Philippines (-180,000), Indonesia (-164,000), Pakistan (-154,000) and the Ukraine (-100,000).

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I. WORLD POPULATION TRENDS

A. POPULATION SIZE AND GROWTH

On 1 July 2005, the world population will reach 6.5 billion, 5.3 billion of whom (or 81 per cent) live in the less developed regions (table I.1). Out of these, 759 million reside in the 50 least developed countries and account for nearly 12 per cent of the world population. More developed countries, with 1.2 billion inhabitants, account for 19 per cent of the world population (table I.2).

According to the medium variant, by 2050 the world population is projected to reach 9.1 billion persons, that is, 2.6 billion more than in 2005, an increase equivalent of the combined populations of today's China and India. Most of this growth will be absorbed by developing countries. Between 2005 and 2050, the population of the more developed regions will remain largely unchanged at 1.2 billion inhabitants, but the population of the less developed regions would have risen to 7.8 billion. At the same time, the population of the least developed countries would more than double, reaching 1.7 billion. Consequently, by 2050, 86 per cent of the world population is expected to live in the less developed regions, including 19 per cent in the least developed countries, whereas only 14 per cent will live in the more developed regions.

TABLE I.1. POPULATION OF THE WORLD, MAJOR DEVELOPMENT GROUPS AND MAJOR AREAS, 1950, 1975, 2005 AND 2050, BY PROJECTION VARIANTS

Major area	Population (millions)			Population in 2050 (millions)			
	1950	1975	2005	Low	Medium	High	Constant
World.....	2 519	4 074	6 465	7 680	9 076	10 646	11 658
More developed regions.....	813	1 047	1 211	1 057	1 236	1 440	1 195
Less developed regions.....	1 707	3 027	5 253	6 622	7 840	9 206	10 463
Least developed countries.....	201	356	759	1 497	1 735	1 994	2 744
Other less developed countries.....	1 506	2 671	4 494	5 126	6 104	7 213	7 719
Africa.....	224	416	906	1 666	1 937	2 228	3 100
Asia.....	1 396	2 395	3 905	4 388	5 217	6 161	6 487
Europe.....	547	676	728	557	653	764	606
Latin America and the Caribbean.....	167	322	561	653	783	930	957
Northern America.....	172	243	331	375	438	509	454
Oceania.....	13	21	33	41	48	55	55

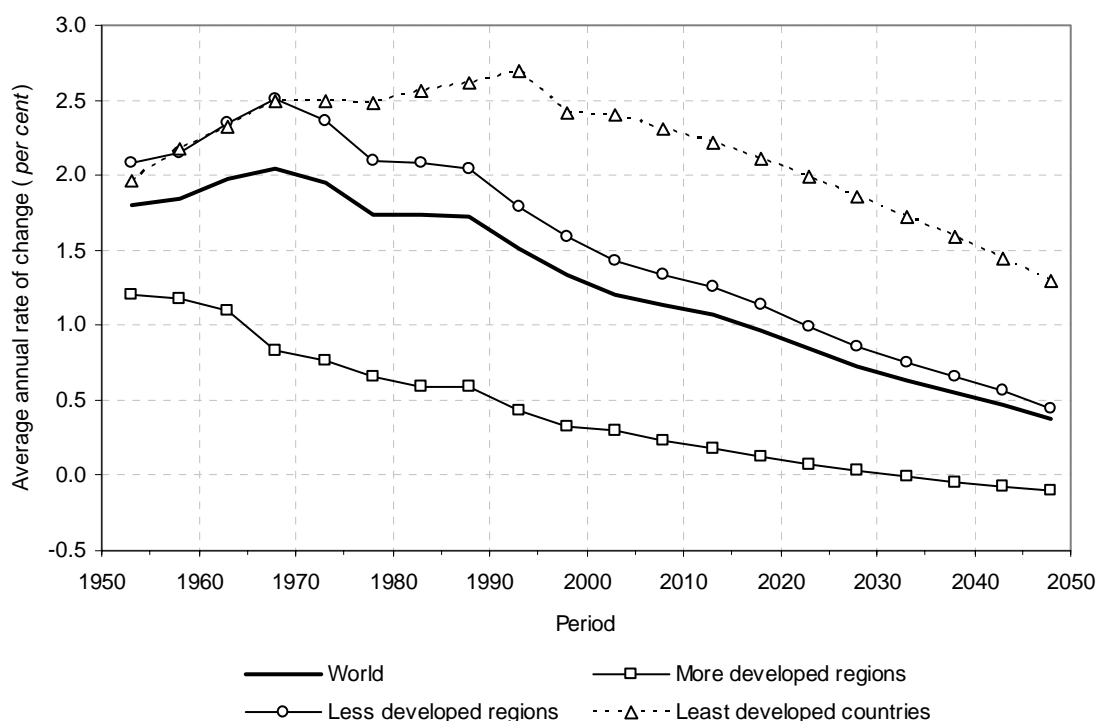
Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2005). *World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision. Highlights*. New York: United Nations.

World population in 2050 would be substantially higher in the absence of the declines of fertility anticipated by the medium variant. If fertility were to remain constant at current levels in all countries, the world population would almost double by 2050, reaching 11.7 billion. In the high variant, where fertility is assumed to remain mostly half a child higher than in the medium variant, the world population in 2050 would reach 10.6 billion. In the low variant, where fertility is projected to be half a child lower than in the medium variant, world population would still grow, but only to reach 7.7 billion by 2050. In the low variant, the population of the least developed countries will still double, to 1.5 billion, but the population of the more developed regions would decline to less than 1.1 billion.

Most of the world's population lives in a few countries. Four out of every 10 inhabitants on earth live in China or India. A further 8 countries account for another 2 out of every 10 of the earth's inhabitants, namely, the United States of America, Indonesia, Brazil, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Bangladesh, Nigeria and Japan (table VIII.3). However, most of the countries of the world have small populations. Thus, 77 per cent of the 228 countries or areas covered by the 2004 Revision have populations of less than 20 million inhabitants and taken together account for only 11 per cent of the world's population. By 2050, India will have surpassed China in population size and the two will account for about 33 per cent of the world's population. In addition, three least developed countries—Bangladesh, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Ethiopia—will be among the ten most populous countries.

Increments in the world population are also largely concentrated in a few countries, generally the most populous. Thus, during 2005-2050, 9 countries—India, Pakistan, Nigeria, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Bangladesh, Uganda, the United States of America, Ethiopia and China, in order of population increment—are expected to account for almost half of the world's projected population increase.

Figure 3. Average annual rate of change of the population of the world and major development groups, 1950-2050 (medium variant)



Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2005). *World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision. Highlights*. New York: United Nations.

Throughout human history, the growth rate of the world population was generally very low. Growth rates started to increase slowly in the XVII or XVIII centuries as mortality began to decline. At the world level, the population growth rate rose rapidly in the XX century, reaching a peak at 2 per cent per year in 1965-1970. Since then, the growth rate of the world population has been declining, largely as a result of the reduction of fertility in the developing world, so that it

reached 1.21 per cent per year in 2000-2005 and is expected to drop further to 0.37 per cent per year by 2045-2050.

However, because fertility decline has not occurred simultaneously in all countries, the pace of population growth still differs considerably among development groups. Thus, whereas today the population of the more developed regions is rising at an annual rate of 0.3 per cent, that of the less developed regions is increasing almost five times as fast, at 1.4 per cent annually, and the least developed countries as a group are experiencing even more rapid population growth at 2.4 per cent per year. Such differences, although somewhat dampened, will persist until 2050. By that time, according to the medium variant, the population of the more developed regions will have been declining for 20 years, whereas the population of the less developed regions will still be rising at an annual rate of 0.4 per cent. More importantly, the population of the least developed countries will likely be increasing at a robust annual rate of 1.3 per cent in 2045-2050, a rate that, if maintained, would lead to a doubling of the population every 54 years.

TABLE I.2. DISTRIBUTION OF THE WORLD POPULATION BY DEVELOPMENT GROUPS AND MAJOR AREAS, AND PROJECTION VARIANTS, 1950-2050

Major area	1950	1975	2005	2050			
				Low	Medium	High	Constant
More developed regions	32.3	25.7	18.7	13.8	13.6	13.5	10.3
Less developed regions	67.7	74.3	81.3	86.2	86.4	86.5	89.7
Least developed countries.....	8.0	8.7	11.7	19.5	19.1	18.7	23.5
Other less developed countries.....	59.8	65.6	69.5	66.7	67.3	67.7	66.2
Africa.....	8.9	10.2	14.0	21.7	21.3	20.9	26.6
Asia.....	55.4	58.8	60.4	57.1	57.5	57.9	55.6
Europe.....	21.7	16.6	11.3	7.2	7.2	7.2	5.2
Latin America and the Caribbean.....	6.6	7.9	8.7	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.2
Northern America.....	6.8	6.0	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.8	3.9
Oceania.....	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2005). *World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision. Highlights*. New York: United Nations.

B. POPULATION AGE COMPOSITION

The primary demographic consequence of fertility decline, especially if combined with increases in life expectancy, is population ageing. As a population ages, the proportion of older people in the population increases and that of younger persons declines. In 1950, just 8 per cent of the world population was aged 60 years or over. By 2005 that proportion had risen to 10 per cent and it is expected to more than double over the next 45 years, reaching 22 per cent in 2050 (table VIII.10). Globally, the number of older persons (aged 60 years or over) will nearly triple in size, increasing from 673 million in 2005 to almost 2 billion by 2050. In contrast, the number of children (persons aged 0-14 years) worldwide will change little over the next 45 years, passing from 1.82 billion to 1.83 billion and their share of the total population will drop from 28 per cent to 20 per cent.

Increases in the median age, the age at which 50 per cent of the population is older and 50 per cent is younger than that age, are indicative of the ageing of the population. Today, 11 countries, all of them belonging to the more developed regions, have a median age of over 40

years. Leading this group is Japan with a median age of 43 years, followed closely by Italy and Germany, both with a median age of 42 years (table VIII.11). By 2050, there will be 90 countries with a median age over age 40, 46 in the developing world. That is, population aging, which is a pervasive reality in developed countries, is expected also to become common in the developing world especially as it occurs over a shorter time span than in developed countries.

Despite the general trend toward population ageing, countries that still have relatively high fertility will have a younger population than the rest by 2050. Mostly least developed countries are in this group. In 2050, the youngest populations will be found in 11 least developed countries whose median ages are projected to be at or below 23 years. These countries include Angola, Burundi, Chad, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Niger and Uganda. Today, the median age in Mali, Niger and Uganda is 16 years or less, making their populations the youngest in the planet.

The more developed regions have been leading the process of population ageing and their experience provides a point of comparison for the expected ageing of the population of less developed regions. In 1950, the number of children in the more developed world was twice as large as the number of older persons, with children accounting for 27 per cent of the total population and the elderly for only 12 per cent. By 2005, the proportion of older persons in the more developed regions had surpassed that of children (20 per cent versus 17 per cent) and in 2050, the proportion of older persons is expected to be double that of children (32 per cent versus 16 per cent). In 2050, the number of elderly persons in more developed regions is projected to be more than four times larger than estimated for 1950 (95 million in 1950 versus 400 million in 2050) while the number of children is anticipated to decline from 222 million in 1950 to 193 million in 2050.

Until 2005, population aging had been considerably slower in the less developed regions where fertility is still relatively high. The proportion of children had declined from 38 per cent in 1950 to 31 per cent in 2005, while the proportion of older persons had increased from 6 per cent to 8 per cent. However, a period of more rapid population aging lies ahead for the less developed regions. By 2050, the proportion of older persons in those regions is expected to rise to 20 per cent, whereas the proportion of children is expected to decline to 21 per cent.

Trends in the number of persons of working age (aged between 15 and 59 years) are particularly important for all countries. The proportion of the population in those ages is an important factor related to the potential for economic growth. In more developed regions, the proportion of the population of working age increased between 1950 and 2005, but only slightly (from 61 per cent in 1950 to 63 per cent in 2005). However, it is expected to decline in the future, reaching 52 per cent by 2050. In the less developed regions as a whole, the proportion of the population of working age is expected to decline slightly, passing from 61 per cent in 2005 to 59 per cent in 2050. However, among the least developed countries, that proportion will rise from 53 per cent in 2005 to 61 per cent in 2050, an increase that represents both an opportunity and a challenge: the opportunity for economic growth provided that the challenge of creating gainful employment for the growing share of persons of working age is met.

Among the older population, the number and proportion of the oldest-old, that is, persons aged 80 years or over, is rising. In 2005, there were 87 million oldest-old, comprising 1.3 per cent of the world's population. By 2050, this segment of the population is projected to reach 394 million or 4.3 per cent of the total population. The oldest-old is the fastest growing segment of the world population (table I.3). Particularly rapid increases in this segment of the population are expected in the less developed regions where the oldest-old are projected to rise from 42 million in 2005 to 279 million in 2050 implying an average annual rate of 4.2 per cent. By 2050, 71 per cent of all the oldest-old will be living in less developed regions.

TABLE I.3. AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE OF THE TOTAL POPULATION AND THE POPULATION IN BROAD AGE GROUPS, BY MAJOR AREA, 2005-2050 (MEDIUM VARIANT)

<i>Major area</i>	<i>0-14</i>	<i>15-59</i>	<i>60+</i>	<i>80+</i>	<i>Total population</i>
World.....	0.01	0.63	2.39	3.37	0.75
More developed regions.....	-0.14	-0.38	1.10	2.13	0.05
Less developed regions.....	0.03	0.82	2.88	4.19	0.89
Least developed countries.....	1.02	2.15	3.32	4.03	1.84
Other less developed countries.....	-0.29	0.54	2.84	4.21	0.68
Africa.....	0.87	2.00	3.12	3.86	1.69
Asia.....	-0.29	0.47	2.70	4.04	0.64
Europe.....	-0.36	-0.75	0.90	1.98	-0.24
Latin America and the Caribbean.....	-0.38	0.61	2.98	3.99	0.74
Northern America.....	0.23	0.37	1.67	2.30	0.62
Oceania.....	0.09	0.65	2.11	2.89	0.81

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2005). *World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision. Highlights*. New York: United Nations.

In 64 countries, the proportion of oldest-old was higher than at the world level in 2005 (1.3 per cent). This group was led by Belgium, France, Italy, Japan, Norway and Sweden in which more than 5 per cent of the population were aged 80 years or over. By 2050, 91 countries are expected to have a greater share of their population 80 years or older than at the world level (4.3 per cent). In 19 of those countries, led by Japan and Italy, the proportion of oldest-old will constitute over 10 per cent of the population.

As the rest of the population, the oldest-old tend to be concentrated in the most populous countries. In 2005, 14.8 million lived in China, 10.6 million in India and 8.4 million in the United States of America. In 2050, those countries will still have the largest numbers of oldest-old: China with 100.5 million, India with 52.9 million and the United States of America with 28.7 million.

II. FERTILITY

According to the *2004 Revision*, total fertility—that is, the average number of children a woman would bear if fertility rates remained unchanged during her lifetime—was 2.65 children per woman in 2000-2005 at the world level (table II.1). This average masks the heterogeneity of fertility levels among countries. In 2000-2005, 65 countries or areas (43 of them located in the more developed regions) had fertility levels below 2.1 children per woman or replacement level⁶, whereas 127 countries or areas (126 of which are located in the less developed regions) had total fertility levels at or above 2.1 children per woman. Among the later, 35 had total fertility levels at or above 5 children per woman, 30 of which are least developed countries (table II.2).

TABLE II.1. TOTAL FERTILITY FOR THE WORLD, MAJOR DEVELOPMENT GROUPS AND MAJOR AREAS, 1970-1975, 2000-2005 AND 2045-2050, BY PROJECTION VARIANTS

Major area	Total fertility (children per woman)					
	1970-1975	2000-2005	2045-2050			
			Low	Medium	High	Constant
World.....	4.49	2.65	1.56	2.05	2.53	3.50
More developed regions.....	2.12	1.56	1.34	1.84	2.34	1.67
Less developed regions.....	5.44	2.90	1.59	2.07	2.56	3.69
Least developed countries.....	6.61	5.02	2.08	2.57	3.05	5.56
Other less developed countries....	5.28	2.58	1.42	1.92	2.41	3.06
Africa.....	6.72	4.97	2.03	2.52	3.00	5.50
Asia.....	5.08	2.47	1.42	1.91	2.41	2.98
Europe.....	2.16	1.40	1.33	1.83	2.33	1.45
Latin America and the Caribbean....	5.05	2.55	1.36	1.86	2.36	2.69
Northern America.....	2.01	1.99	1.35	1.85	2.35	1.99
Oceania.....	3.23	2.32	1.42	1.92	2.42	2.72

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2005). *World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision. Highlights*. New York: United Nations.

In 2005, the 65 countries where total fertility was below replacement level accounted for 43 per cent of the world's population, or 2.8 billion people, whereas the countries with fertility at or above replacement level had 3.6 billion persons in 2005, or 57 per cent of the total. Because of their low fertility and the expectation that it will not rise markedly in the future, the countries with below-replacement fertility are projected to have only a slightly larger population in 2050 than today (2.9 billion people). In contrast, the countries whose fertility is currently above replacement level are expected to experience a marked population increase, reaching 6.1 billion by 2050 and accounting then for 68 per cent of the global population.

In the 30 years since the first World Population Conference held in Bucharest, Romania, in 1974 fertility has declined by 20 per cent or more in 121 developing countries and in 49 of them the decline exceeded 50 per cent. Consequently, women in those countries have on average today half the number of children their mothers had. Countries having the fastest fertility reductions are mostly in Asia (Hong Kong (China SAR), Macao (China SAR), Iran, Kuwait, Mongolia, Thailand, the Republic of Korea and Viet Nam), but they also include Algeria and Tunisia in Northern Africa and Mexico in Latin America. The average number of children in

⁶ Replacement-level fertility is the level that needs to be sustained over the long run to ensure that a population replaces itself. For most countries, replacement level is close to 2.1 children per woman.

those countries is currently below 2.5 children per woman compared to 5 or more a generation ago (table VIII.14).

TABLE II.2. DISTRIBUTION OF COUNTRIES AND AREAS OF THE WORLD POPULATION ACCORDING TO THE LEVEL OF TOTAL FERTILITY IN 1950-1955, 1970-1975, 2000-2005 AND 2045-2050 (MEDIUM VARIANT)

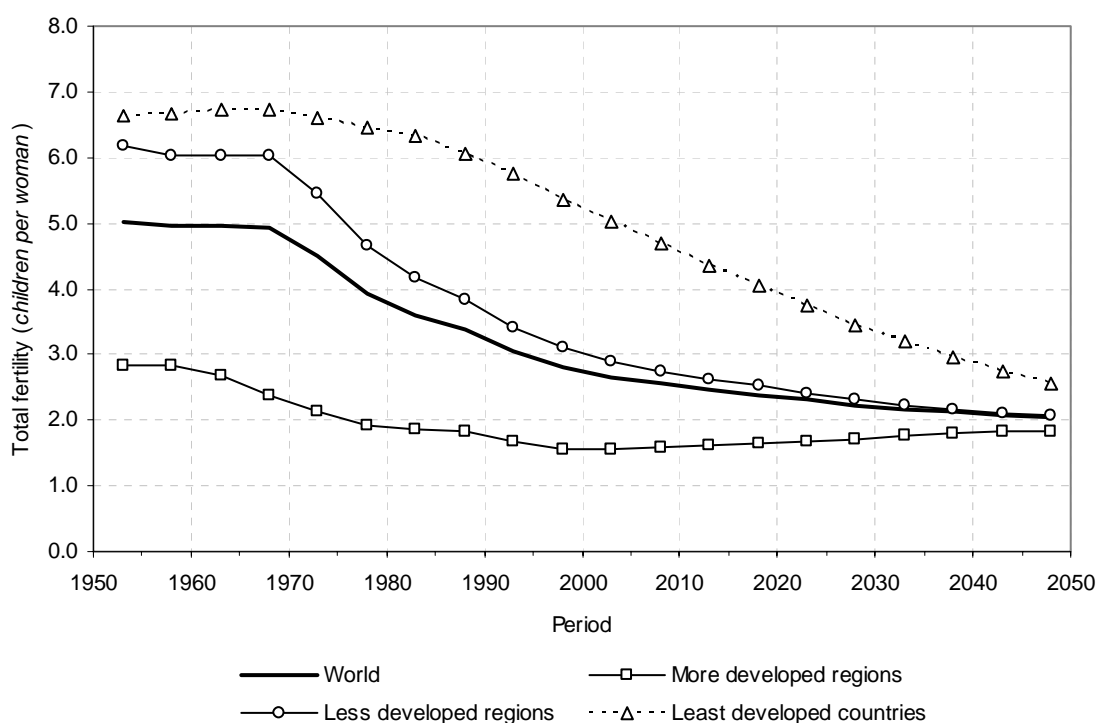
Range of total fertility	Population (millions)				Number of countries			
	1953	1973	2003	2048	1950-1955	1970-1975	2000-2005	2045-2050
Greater or equal to 7.....	141	158	69	—	32	33	5	—
Between 6 and less than 7....	1 058	594	162	—	69	49	12	—
Between 5 and less than 6....	554	929	389	—	32	28	18	—
Between 4 and less than 5....	35	1 113	322	—	14	19	21	—
Between 3 and less than 4....	286	88	1 480	401	16	14	26	10
Between 2.1 and less than 3..	575	354	1 148	1 625	24	30	45	34
Less than 2.1.....	10	687	2 742	6 986	5	19	65	148
TOTAL	2 660	3 922	6 315	9 010	192	192	192	192
	<i>Percentage</i>							
Greater or equal to 7.....	5.3	4.0	1.1	—	16.7	17.2	2.6	—
Between 6 and less than 7....	39.8	15.1	2.6	—	35.9	25.5	6.3	—
Between 5 and less than 6....	20.8	23.7	6.2	—	16.7	14.6	9.4	—
Between 4 and less than 5....	1.3	28.4	5.1	—	7.3	9.9	10.9	—
Between 3 and less than 4....	10.7	2.2	23.4	4.4	8.3	7.3	13.5	5.2
Between 2.1 and less than 3..	21.6	9.0	18.2	18.0	12.5	15.6	23.4	17.7
Less than 2.1.....	0.4	17.5	43.4	77.5	2.6	9.9	33.9	77.1

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2005). *World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision. Highlights*. New York: United Nations.

While fertility was uniformly high in the less developed countries in the 1970s (110 out of the 148 developing countries had on average more than 5 children per woman), the pace of fertility decline has varied significantly among them. During 1995-2005, the pace of decline was faster than anticipated in three Asian countries with high fertility (the Maldives, Oman and Pakistan) where the average number of children per woman declined by 15 per cent or more (table VIII.15). However, the rapid declines that were previously assumed to have taken place in several countries had not materialized. These countries included Cape Verde, Kenya, and South Africa in Africa, Bangladesh, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan in South-central Asia, Indonesia in South-eastern Asia, and the Federated States of Micronesia and Samoa in Oceania. In addition, fertility in the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste increased instead of declining over the past decade. For this country, the recent increase of fertility from about 5 children per woman to almost 8 children per woman is likely to be temporary, associated as it is to the political changes that have occurred since the 1999 referendum and the independence of the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste from Indonesia in 2002.

Although most developing countries are already far advanced in the transition from high to low fertility, 17 still had fertility levels of 6 children per woman or higher in 2000-2005 and for 15 of them there is either no recent evidence about fertility trends or the available evidence does not indicate the onset of a fertility reduction. Although the fertility of those 17 countries is projected to decline after 2010 at a pace of about one child per decade, none is expected to reach 2.1 children per woman by 2050 in the medium variant. As a result of those trends, their population is expected to rise from 250 million in mid-2005 to 791 million in 2050.

Figure 4. Total fertility trajectories of the world and major development groups, 1950-2050 (medium variant)



Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2005). *World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision. Highlights*. New York: United Nations.

With the sole exception of the Congo, the 17 countries involved—Afghanistan, Angola, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chad, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Niger, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Uganda, Yemen—are all least developed countries and several are already highly affected by the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Moreover, a number of them have been experiencing civil strife and political instability in recent years, factors that militate against the provision of basic services for the population. Clearly, the continuation of rapid population growth poses serious challenges to their future development.

Despite the importance that high-fertility countries have for the future of world population, in 2000-2005 they accounted for less than 4 per cent of that population and are expected to account for 9 per cent by 2050 according to the medium variant. The share of countries with total fertility levels ranging from 4 to 6 children per woman was also small, accounting for 11 per cent of the world population in 2005 (table II.2). In 2000-2005, the bulk of the population of the developing world lived in 71 countries where total fertility levels ranged from 2.1 to 4 children per woman, countries that accounted for 42 per cent of the world population. In the *2004 Revision*, the total fertility of those countries is projected to decline below 2.1 children per woman by 2050, that is, their future fertility is no longer constrained to remain at replacement level (2.1 children per woman) once that level reached. Although 20 countries whose fertility in 2000-2005 was within the range of 2.1 to 4 children per woman do not reach the floor level of 1.85 children per woman, the majority does. Consequently, by 2045-2050, the medium variant projects that 78 per cent of the world's population will live in countries or areas with a

total fertility below 2.1 children per woman. A total of 148 countries or areas will be in that group, among which 120 are projected to have a total fertility equal or lower to 1.85 children per woman in 2045-2050. The remaining 44 countries or areas are projected to have total fertility levels at or above 2.1 children per woman in 2045-2050. By that time, they will account for 22 per cent of the world's population, compared to 14 per cent in 2005.

Fertility levels in developed countries, many of which experienced a "baby-boom" during the 1950s and 1960s, have generally declined since the 1970s to below-replacement level. While in 1970-1975, 18 countries out of the 44 developed countries in the world already had below-replacement fertility, all but one (Albania) have had below-replacement fertility levels since 1995-2000. Between 1995-2000 and 2000-2005 alone, fertility has continued to decline by 3 per cent or more in 21 developed countries, while it increased by 3 per cent or more in 10 developed countries. As of 2000-2005, fertility had reached historically unprecedented low levels (below 1.3 children per woman) in 15 developed countries, all located in Southern and Eastern Europe.

At the world level, total fertility in 2045-2050 is expected to be 2.05 children per woman according to the medium variant (table II.1), the result of 1.84 children per woman in the more developed regions and 2.07 children per woman in the less developed regions. That is, although the difference in total fertility between the more and the less developed regions narrows considerably by mid-century, the less developed regions as whole are still expected to have a higher total fertility than the more developed regions. That difference persists in all projection variants. Total fertility in the low variant is expected to be 1.34 children per woman in the more developed regions and 1.59 in the less developed regions. In the high variant, total fertility is projected to be 2.34 in the more developed regions and 2.56 in the less developed regions.

III. MORTALITY AND THE DEMOGRAPHIC IMPACT OF HIV/AIDS

A. TRENDS AND PROSPECTS IN WORLD MORTALITY

The twentieth century witnessed the most rapid decline in mortality of human history. By 1950-1955, life expectancy at the world level was 47 years and it had reached 65 years by 2000-2005. Over the next 45 years, life expectancy at the global level is expected to rise further to reach 75 years in 2045-2050 (table III.1). The more developed regions already had a high expectation of life in 1950-1955 (66 years) and have since experienced further gains in longevity. By 2000-2005 their life expectancy stood at 76 years, 13 years higher than in the less developed regions where the expectation of life at birth was 63 years. Although the gap between the two groups is expected to narrow between 2005 and mid-century, in 2045-2050 the more developed regions are still expected to have considerably higher life expectancy at birth than the less developed regions (82 years versus 74 years).

TABLE III.1. LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH FOR THE WORLD, MAJOR DEVELOPMENT GROUPS AND MAJOR AREAS, 2000-2005 AND 2045-2050

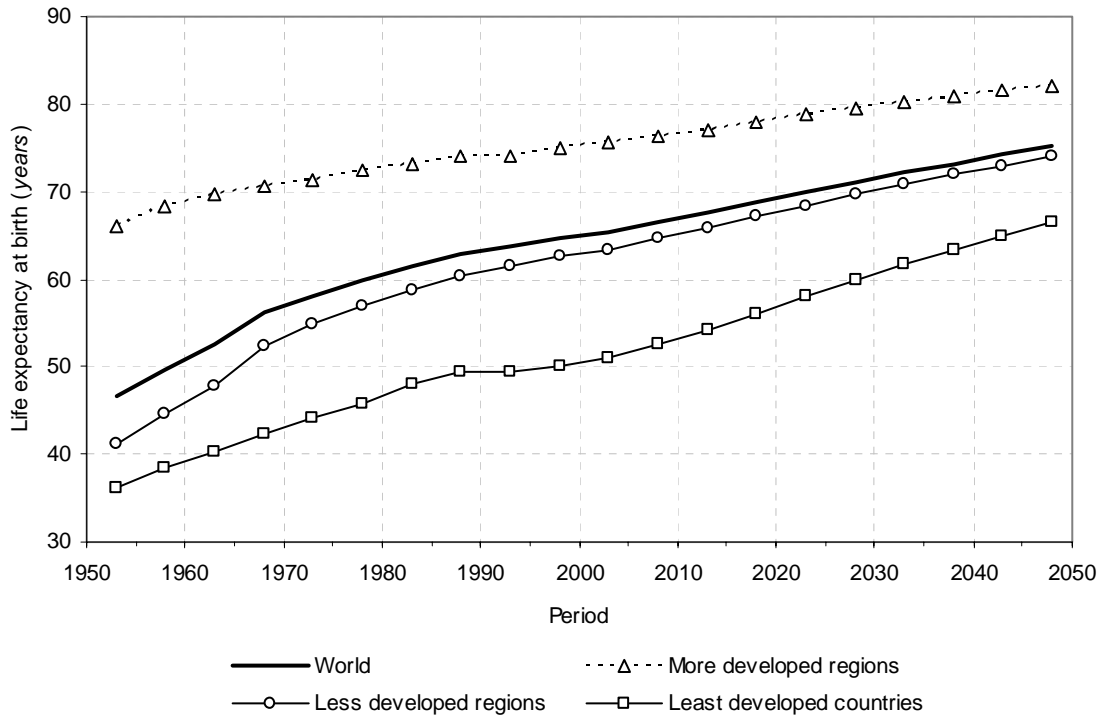
<i>Major area</i>	<i>2000-2005</i>	<i>2045-2050</i>
World	65.4	75.1
More developed regions.....	75.6	82.1
Less developed regions.....	63.4	74.0
Least developed countries	51.0	66.5
Other less developed countries	66.1	76.3
Africa	49.1	65.4
Asia.....	67.3	77.2
Europe	73.7	80.6
Latin America and Caribbean	71.5	79.5
Northern America.....	77.6	82.7
Oceania	74.0	81.2

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2005). *World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision. Highlights*. New York: United Nations.

The 50 least developed countries, which include 31 of the countries that are highly affected by HIV/AIDS, have been experiencing higher mortality than other development groups. Their life expectancy at birth was 51 years in 2000-2005 and is expected to remain relatively low, reaching 67 years in 2045-2050.

The general upward trend in life expectancy for the more developed and the less developed regions conceals varying trends among the world's major areas (figure 6). In Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, Northern America and Oceania, life expectancy has been increasing at a steady pace. In contrast, Europe as a whole experienced a slowdown in life expectancy increase starting in the late 1960s and stagnating levels since the late 1980s. This stagnating trend is strongly influenced by severe declines in life expectancy in Eastern Europe, particularly in the Russian Federation and the Ukraine. The remaining regions of Europe have life expectancies equal to or higher than that for Northern America.

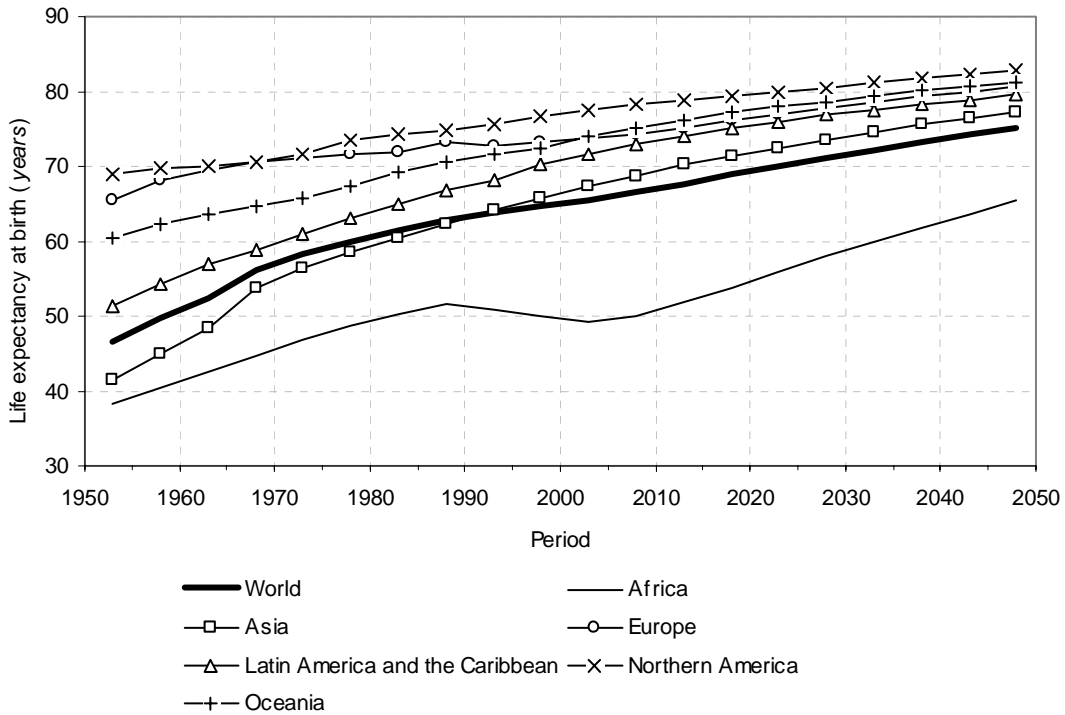
Figure 5. Life expectancy at birth for the world and major development groups, 1950-2050



Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2005). *World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision. Highlights*. New York: United Nations.

Africa, unlike other major areas, has been experiencing declining life expectancy since the late 1980s. While this trend is due in large part to the HIV/AIDS epidemic, other factors have also played a role, including armed conflict, economic stagnation, and resurgent infectious diseases such as tuberculosis and malaria. The recent negative trends in Africa have set back progress in reducing mortality by at least 25 years. Not until 2010-2015 are life expectancy levels in Africa expected to return to those last seen in 1985-1990. By 2045-2050, life expectancy in Africa is expected to be 65 years, a full 12 years below the life expectancy of the next lowest major area, Asia.

Figure 6. Life expectancy at birth for the world and major areas, 1950-2050



Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2005). *World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision. Highlights*. New York: United Nations.

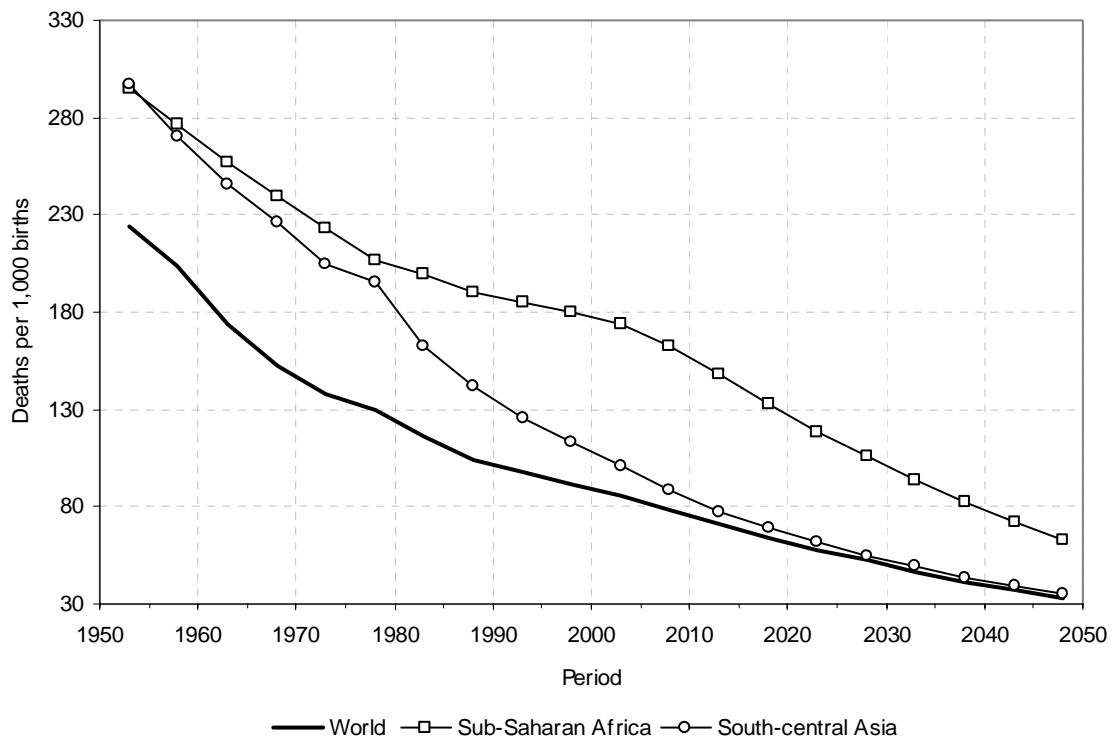
In nearly all countries of the world, the life expectancy at birth of females is higher than that of males. At the world level, females had a life expectancy of 68 years in 2000-2005, compared to 63 years for males (table III.2). The female advantage is considerably larger in the more developed regions (7 years) than in the less developed regions (3 years). The gap between male and female life expectancy is particularly narrow in the least developed countries (2 years), where the impact of HIV/AIDS on mortality is estimated to be more detrimental for women. In 2045-2050, the difference between female and male life expectancy at the world level is expected to remain at about 5 years in favour of females. The female to male gap is expected to narrow in the more developed regions and widen in the less developed regions.

TABLE III.2. LIFE EXPECTANCY BY SEX, WORLD AND MAJOR DEVELOPMENT GROUPS, 2000-2005 AND 2045-2050

Major area	Life expectancy at birth (years)			
	2000-2005		2045-2050	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
World	63.2	67.7	72.8	77.5
More developed regions	71.9	79.3	79.1	85.0
Less developed regions	61.7	65.2	71.8	76.2
Least developed countries	50.1	52.0	64.9	68.2

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2005). *World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision. Highlights*. New York: United Nations.

Figure 7. Child mortality for the world and selected regions, 1950-2050



Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2005). *World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision. Highlights*. New York: United Nations.

Child mortality, measured as the proportion of children born alive surviving to age five, is an important indicator of development and the well-being of children. In 1950-1955, almost a quarter (224 per 1,000) of all children born worldwide did not reach their fifth birthday. By 2000-2005, this rate had fallen to 86 per 1,000. Although child mortality has fallen in all major areas, sub-Saharan Africa has lagged behind other major areas in the transition to low child mortality. Figure 7 compares under-five mortality in sub-Saharan Africa to that of South-central Asia. The two areas had similarly high and declining levels of child mortality in the 1950s, but in the 1980s the pace of decline in sub-Saharan Africa began to lessen. By 2000-2005, under-five mortality

had reached 98 per 1,000 in South-central Asia, but it was still 173 per 1,000 in sub-Saharan Africa.

B. THE DEMOGRAPHIC IMPACT OF AIDS

Twenty-five years into the HIV/AIDS epidemic, its impact on the populations of the highly-affected countries is becoming increasingly evident. In the *2004 Revision*, the impact of HIV/AIDS is explicitly modelled for 60 countries, up from 53 in the *2002 Revision*. In most of these countries, HIV prevalence in 2003 was estimated to be 1 per cent or higher among the population aged 15-49 (table VIII.21). Four populous countries with lower prevalence levels were also included because they had a large number of persons living with HIV, namely, Brazil, China, India and the United States of America.

Of the 60 highly-affected countries, 40 are in sub-Saharan Africa, five in Asia, 12 in Latin America and the Caribbean, two in Europe, and one in Northern America. Together they account for 33.6 million of the 35.7 million HIV-infected adults in the world in 2003 or 94 per cent of the total.

The dynamics of the HIV/AIDS epidemic as reflected in the *2004 Revision* are fully consistent with the estimates of HIV prevalence in each country in 2003 as reported by UNAIDS.⁷ Beginning in 2005, the *2004 Revision* assumes that changes in behaviour, along with treatment, will reduce the chances of infection. Rates of recruitment into high-risk groups are assumed to decline as well. In light of major expansions in antiretroviral therapy (ART) coverage, survival of individuals receiving ART is assumed to increase at a rate determined by projected levels of ART coverage and efficacy. The epidemic is still expanding, and some countries are expected to see increasing levels of HIV prevalence for several more years. Nevertheless, in 49 of the 60 highly-affected countries, HIV prevalence is projected to be lower in 2015 than in 2003 (table VIII.21).

In the *2004 Revision*, the projected long-term impact of HIV/AIDS is somewhat less severe than that projected in the *2002 Revision*. Part of this reduction is due to the incorporation of revised and lower estimates of HIV prevalence for several countries. Another part stems from the assumption that antiretroviral therapy will reach an ever increasing proportion of the persons who need it and that, as a result, those persons will not only survive longer but will be less infectious. However, realization of these projections is contingent on sustained commitment by Governments to assure treatment for those infected and to promote preventive measures and behavioural changes among the uninfected.

The *2004 Revision* confirms yet again the devastating toll AIDS has in terms of increased morbidity, mortality, and population loss. Life expectancy in the most affected countries already shows dramatic declines. In Botswana, where HIV prevalence is estimated at 36 per cent of the adult population in 2003, life expectancy has fallen from 65 years in 1985-1990 to 37 years in 2000-2005. In Southern Africa as a whole, where most of the worst affected countries are, life expectancy has fallen from 61 to 48 years over the same period. Furthermore, the impact of HIV/AIDS on life expectancy is projected to worsen still further before lessening. While the impact in Southern Africa is particularly stark, the majority of highly affected countries in Africa have experienced declines in life expectancy in recent years because of the epidemic.

In countries where HIV prevalence rates are lower, AIDS has mainly slowed down the increase in life expectancy. To assess the impact of the disease on life expectancy in these countries, the medium variant projections are compared with a hypothetical scenario in which

⁷ Report on the Global HIV/AIDS epidemic 2004 (Geneva, UNAIDS, 2004).

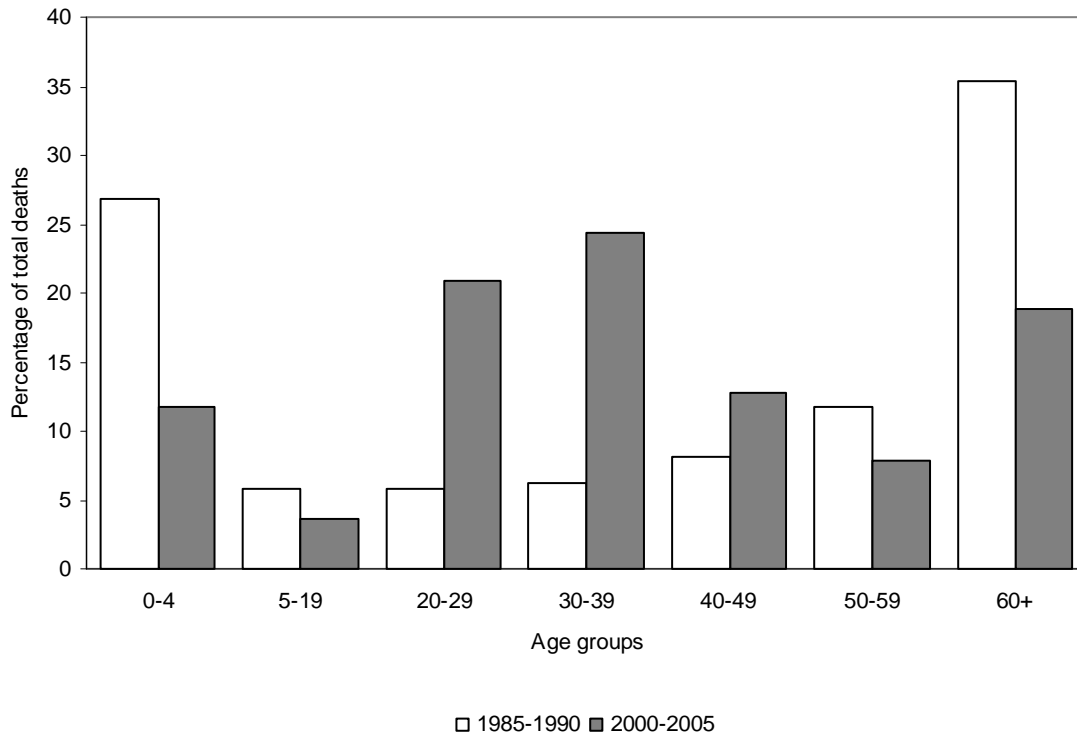
AIDS does not exist (table VIII.22). One can thus conclude that in 2000-2005, for instance, life expectancy is lower than it would have been in the absence of AIDS by 4 years in Cambodia, 3 years in the Dominican Republic, and 2 years in Ukraine. A still larger impact is yet to come in many countries, such as China, where the impact of AIDS on life expectancy relative to the No-AIDS scenario is projected to rise from a gap of 0.3 years in 2000-2005 to 1.2 years in 2015-2020. Similarly, in the Russian Federation, such a measure of impact will rise from 1 year in 2000-2005 to 3 years by 2015-2020.

The gender dimension of the impact of AIDS is particularly important in sub-Saharan Africa, where women are infected with HIV at younger ages and in greater numbers than men. As a result of these infection patterns, the impact of AIDS on life expectancy is larger for females than for males. In four countries—Kenya, Malawi, Zambia, and Zimbabwe—female life expectancy fell below male life expectancy by 2000-2005 due to AIDS. The greatest difference occurs in Kenya, where female life expectancy is currently lower than male life expectancy by two years (46 for women compared to 48 for men). By 2010-2015, the list of countries with lower female life expectancy will expand to include most of the countries where HIV prevalence is currently above 10 per cent.

The toll that HIV/AIDS is taking is already retarding progress in reducing child mortality. Thirty-three per cent of children infected through mother-to-child transmission are estimated to die before their first birthday, and 61 per cent die by age five. The impact of HIV on child mortality is particularly dramatic in countries that had achieved relatively low levels of child mortality before the epidemic began. In Botswana, for instance, where under-five mortality was one of the lowest levels in sub-Saharan Africa, it has risen from 62 child deaths per 1,000 live births in 1990-1995 to 106 per 1,000 in 2000-2005. In Swaziland, under-five mortality has risen from 109 to 143 deaths per 1,000 over the same interval. The impact on child mortality is projected to decrease in the future with improved prevention of mother-to-child transmission.

AIDS reshapes the percentage distribution of deaths by age. In 1985-1990, deaths in Southern Africa were concentrated among young children and older adults (figure 8), and adults aged 20 to 49 accounted for only 20 per cent of all deaths. By 2000-2005, a dramatic shift had taken place in the distribution of deaths by age, with nearly 60 per cent of all deaths occurring between the ages of 20 and 49. Such large increases in mortality deplete the cohorts that are in the prime of their working and parental careers, creating the potential for severe shocks to economic and societal structures.

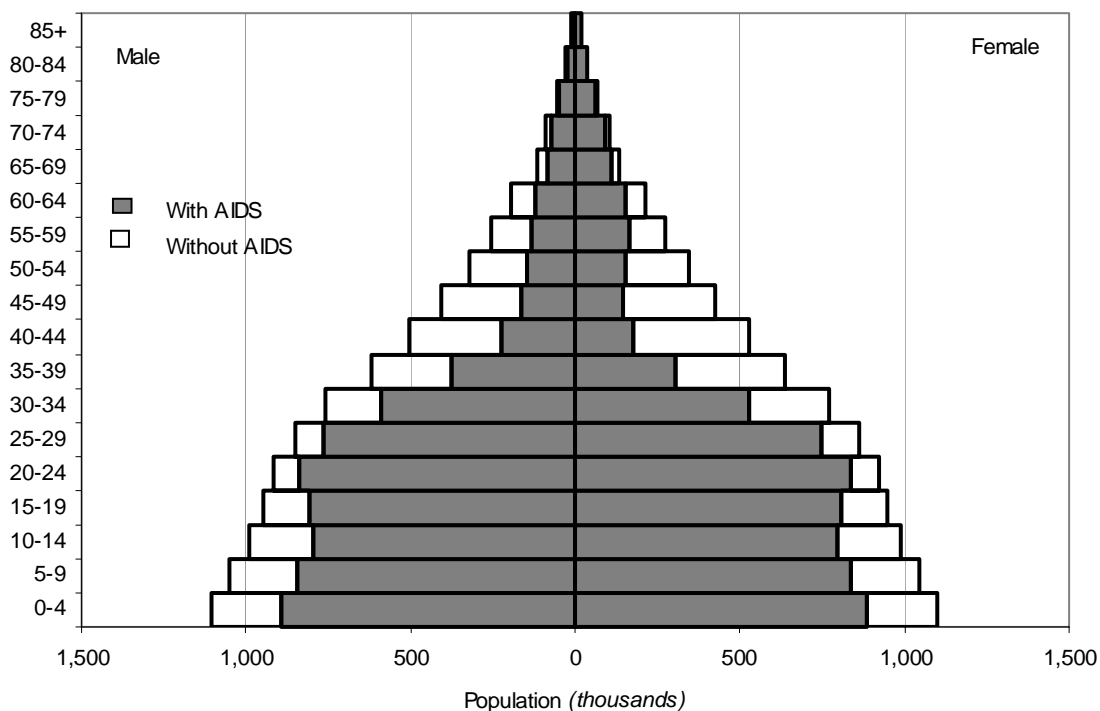
Figure 8. Percentage distribution of deaths by age, Southern Africa, 1985-1990 and 2000-2005



Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2005). *World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision. Highlights*. New York: United Nations.

The concentration of AIDS mortality among women and working-age adults will reshape the age structure of populations in the affected countries of Africa. The effect on the age and sex structure of the population of Zimbabwe in 2015 is shown in figure 9. The age distribution resulting from the No-AIDS scenario is superimposed on the population projected under the medium variant. The adult population projected to 2020 is a small fraction of the population that would have been expected in the absence of AIDS. The reduced size of younger cohorts stems from the deaths of large numbers of women during the reproductive ages. Total population in Zimbabwe in 2015 is projected to be 4.8 million or 26 per cent lower than in the no-AIDS scenario.

Figure 9. Population in 2015, with AIDS and without AIDS, by sex and age group, Zimbabwe



Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2005). *World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision. Highlights*. New York: United Nations.

TABLE III.3. DIFFERENCE IN PROJECTED POPULATION IN THE MEDIUM VARIANT VERSUS A NO-AIDS SCENARIO FOR GROUPS OF AFFECTED COUNTRIES, 2005, 2015 AND 2050

Group of countries	Population difference (thousands)			Percentage difference		
	2005	2015	2050	2005	2015	2050
All 60 affected countries	49 335	114 852	344 466	1.2	2.5	5.8
40 countries in Africa	36 156	84 119	266 218	4.8	8.5	14.0
5 countries in Asia.....	9 795	23 227	61 973	0.4	0.8	1.9
12 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean.....	1 730	3 048	6 661	0.7	1.2	2.0

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2005). *World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision. Highlights*. New York: United Nations.

Altogether, the 60 countries highly affected by the HIV/AIDS epidemic will have a total population in 2015 that is 115 million lower than in a no-AIDS scenario (table III.3). This difference is expected to grow to 344 million by 2050. Nearly three-quarters of the difference in 2050 is attributable to African countries. Despite the negative impact of the epidemic on population growth rates, however, the populations of affected countries are generally expected to be larger by mid-century than today, mainly because most of them maintain high to moderate fertility levels. Only the three countries with the highest prevalence in 2003—Swaziland, Botswana, and Lesotho—are expected to experience negative population growth rates mostly attributable to excess mortality due to AIDS.

IV. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

Estimates of net migration between the major development groups show that since 1960 the more developed regions have been net gainers of emigrants from the less developed regions (table IV.1). Furthermore, net migration to the more developed regions has been increasing steadily from 1960 to 2000. During 1990-2000, the more developed regions were gaining annually 2.6 million migrants. About half of that net flow was directed to Northern America (1.3 million annually). During 2000-2010, the level of net migration to the more developed regions as a whole changes only slightly, but there is some increase in the net number of migrants received by Northern America (1.4 million annually). Over the rest of the projection period, net migration to the more developed regions is projected to remain at about 2.2 million per year, of which 1.3 million are directed to Northern America.

With respect to the other major areas, Asia was by far the major source of migrants during 1990-2000 (1.4 million annually), followed by Latin America and the Caribbean (0.8 million annually) and then Africa (0.3 million annually). After 2000, over half of all migrants leaving the less developed regions are expected to be from Asia, about 25 per cent to 30 per cent from Latin America and the Caribbean and the remaining from Africa.

TABLE IV.1. AVERAGE ANNUAL NET NUMBER OF MIGRANTS PER DECADE BY DEVELOPMENT GROUPS AND MAJOR AREAS, 1950-2050 (MEDIUM VARIANT)

Major area	Net number of migrants (thousands)						
	1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1980	1980-1990	1990-2000	2000-2010	2040-2050
More developed regions	5	431	1 104	1 521	2 569	2 462	2 158
Less developed regions	- 5	- 431	- 1 104	- 1 521	- 2 569	- 2 462	- 2 158
Least developed countries.....	- 95	- 140	- 462	- 766	9	81	- 270
Other less developed countries.....	90	- 291	- 642	- 755	- 2 578	- 2 543	- 1 888
Africa.....	- 116	- 220	- 293	- 244	- 269	- 410	- 322
Asia.....	165	77	- 416	- 595	- 1 434	- 1 244	- 1 204
Europe.....	- 480	- 64	304	479	1 139	937	699
Latin America and the Caribbean.....	- 58	- 288	- 388	- 649	- 798	- 740	- 567
Northern America	403	387	748	924	1 277	1 360	1 300
Oceania	85	109	44	84	86	98	94

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2005). *World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision. Highlights*. New York: United Nations.

At the country level, during 1990-2000, 34 of the 44 developed countries have been net receivers of international migrants. This group includes traditional countries of immigration such as Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the United States of America, most of the populous countries in Northern, Southern and Western Europe as well as the Russian Federation and Japan. The movement of people from less developed regions to more developed regions has dominated the world migration patterns for almost half a century, but these flows have not been exclusively unidirectional. Several countries or areas in the less developed regions have been attracting migrants in large numbers, including Hong Kong (China SAR), Israel, Kuwait, Malaysia, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa and the United Arab Emirates. During 2000-2010, the major countries of origin of migrants are China, India, Indonesia, Mexico and the Philippines. Pakistan and Iran also have high negative net migration, partly as a result of the repatriation of Afghani refugees.

International migration is the component of population change most difficult to define, measure and estimate reliably. Thus, the quality and quantity of the data used in the estimation and projection of net migration varies considerably by country. Furthermore, the movement of people across international boundaries, which is very often a response to changing socio-economic, political and environmental forces, is subject to a great deal of volatility. Refugee movements, for instance, may involve large numbers of people moving across boundaries in a short time. For these reasons, projections of future international migration levels are the least robust part of current population projections and reflect mainly a continuation of recent levels of net migration.

V. ASSUMPTIONS UNDERLYING THE 2004 REVISION

To project population until 2050, the United Nations Population Division applies assumptions regarding future trends in fertility, mortality, and migration. Because future trends cannot be known with certainty, a number of projection variants are produced. The Highlights focus on the medium variant of the *2004 Revision*. The assumptions of the medium variant are outlined in detail in section A of this chapter.

The *2004 Revision* includes five additional variants: the high, low, constant-fertility, constant-mortality, and zero-migration variants. The assumptions that differentiate these variants from the medium variant are described in section B. Detailed results of these variants will be made available in forthcoming publications.

The future population of each country is projected from an estimated population for 1 July 2005. Because actual population data for 2005 are not yet available, the 2005 estimate is based upon the most recent population data available for each country, derived usually from a census or population register, updated to 2005 using all available data on fertility, mortality and international migration. In cases where very recent data are not available, estimated demographic trends are short term projections from the most recent available data. Population data from all sources are evaluated for completeness, accuracy and consistency, and adjusted where necessary.⁸

A. ASSUMPTIONS OF THE MEDIUM VARIANT

1. Fertility assumptions: Convergence toward total fertility below replacement

Total fertility in all countries is assumed to converge eventually toward a level of 1.85 children per woman. However, not all countries reach this level during the projection period, that is, by 2050. The basic principle of fertility projection is the same for all countries, but projection procedures are slightly different depending on whether countries had a total fertility above or below 1.85 children per woman in 2000-2005.

For those countries with total fertility above 1.85 children per woman, fertility is assumed to follow a path derived from models of fertility decline established by the United Nations Population Division on the basis of the past experience of all countries with declining fertility during 1950-2000. The models relate the level of total fertility during a period to the average expected decline in total fertility during the next period. If the total fertility projected by a model for a country falls to 1.85 children per woman before 2050, total fertility is held constant at that level for the remainder of the projection period (that is, until 2050).

In all cases, the projected fertility paths yielded by the models are checked against recent trends in fertility for each country. When a country's recent fertility trends deviate considerably from those consistent with the models, fertility is projected over an initial period of 5 or 10 years in such a way that it follows recent experience. The model projection takes over after that transition period. For instance, in countries where fertility has stalled or where there is no evidence of fertility decline, fertility is projected to remain constant for several more years before a declining path sets in.

For countries where total fertility was below 1.85 children per woman in 2000-2005, it is assumed that over the first 5 or 10 years of the projection period fertility will follow the recently observed trends in each country. After that transition period, fertility is assumed to increase

⁸ For a general description of the procedures used in revising estimates of population dynamics, see *World Population Prospects: The 2002 Revision, Volume III: Analytical Report*, pp. 180-182.

linearly at a rate of 0.07 children per woman per quinquennium. Thus, countries whose fertility is currently very low need not reach a level of 1.85 children per woman by 2050.

2. Mortality assumptions: Increasing life expectancy except when affected by HIV/AIDS

a. Normal mortality assumptions

Mortality is projected on the basis of models of change of life expectancy produced by the United Nations Population Division. These models produce smaller gains the higher the life expectancy already reached. The selection of a model for each country is based on recent trends in life expectancy by sex. For countries highly affected by the HIV/AIDS epidemic, the model incorporating a slow pace of mortality decline has generally been used to project the reduction of general mortality risks not related to HIV/AIDS.

b. The impact of HIV/AIDS on mortality

For the 60 countries highly affected by the HIV/AIDS epidemic (listed in table VIII.21), estimates of the impact of HIV/AIDS are made by explicitly modelling the course of the epidemic and by projecting the yearly incidence of HIV infection. The model developed by the UNAIDS Reference Group on Estimates, Modelling and Projections⁹ is used to fit past estimates of HIV prevalence provided by UNAIDS so as to derive the parameters determining the past dynamics of the epidemic. For most countries, the model is fitted assuming that the relevant parameters have remained constant in the past. Beginning in 2005, the parameter PHI, which reflects the rate of recruitment of new individuals into the high-risk or susceptible group, is projected to decline by half every thirty years. The parameter R, which represents the force of infection, is projected to decline in the same manner. The reduction in R reflects the assumption that changes in behaviour among those subject to the risk of infection, along with increases in access to treatment for those infected, will reduce the chances of transmitting the virus. The rate of mother-to-child transmission is projected to decline at varying rates, depending on each country's progress in increasing access to treatment. In addition, the component of the Reference Group model relative to the survivorship of infected children has been updated: in the *2004 Revision* it is assumed that 50 per cent of children infected through mother-to-child transmission will survive to age two.

The *2004 Revision* incorporates for the first time a longer survival for persons receiving treatment with highly active antiretroviral therapy (ART). The proportion of the HIV-positive population receiving treatment in each country is consistent with estimates prepared by the World Health Organization for the end of 2004¹⁰. Coverage is projected to reach between 40 per cent and 85 per cent by 2015, depending on the current level of coverage. It is assumed that, on average, annual survival probabilities increase to at least 80 per cent for individuals receiving ART. Under this assumption, mean survival from the initiation of therapy is 3.1 years (median 4.5 years). In contrast, in the absence of treatment mean survival after progression to AIDS is assumed to be just one year.

3. International migration assumptions

The future path of international migration is set on the basis of past international migration estimates and an assessment of the policy stance of countries with regard to future international migration flows.

⁹ Improved methods and assumptions for estimation of the HIV/AIDS epidemic and its impact: Recommendations of the UNAIDS Reference Group on Estimates, Modelling and Projections. AIDS, vol. 16, pp. W1-W14 (UNAIDS Reference Group on Estimates, Modelling and Projections, 2002).

¹⁰ World Health Organization. "3 by 5" Progress Report, December 2004/WHO and UNAIDS.

B. PROJECTION VARIANTS

The *2004 Revision* includes five projection variants in addition to the medium variant. Three variants—high, low and constant-fertility—differ from the medium variant only in the projected level of total fertility. In the high variant, total fertility is projected to remain 0.5 children above the total fertility in the medium variant over most of the projection period. For example, countries reaching a total fertility of 1.85 in the medium variant reach a total fertility of 2.35 in the high variant. In the low variant, total fertility is projected to remain 0.5 children below the total fertility in the medium variant. In the constant-fertility variant, total fertility remains constant at the level estimated for 2000-2005.

A constant-mortality variant and a zero-migration variant have also been prepared. They both have the same fertility assumption as the medium variant. Furthermore, the constant-mortality variant has the same international migration assumption as the medium variant. Consequently, the results of the constant-mortality variant can be compared with those of the medium variant to assess the effect that changing mortality has on other demographic parameters. Similarly, the zero-migration variant differs from the medium variant only with respect to the underlying assumption regarding international migration. Therefore, the zero-migration variant allows an assessment of the effect that non-zero migration has on other demographic parameters.

C. METHODOLOGICAL CHANGES MADE FOR THE *2004 REVISION*

- In the medium variant, the fertility of countries with a total fertility below 1.85 children per woman in 2000-2005 is projected first by continuing recent trends and then by increasing fertility linearly at a rate of 0.07 children per woman per quinquennium. These countries do not necessarily reach a level of 1.85 children per woman by 2050.
- In the *2004 Revision*, additional models of mortality change have been used to capture the diversity of historical experience in the rise of life expectancy. Specifically, very slow and very fast models of change have been developed and added to the previously existing slow, medium and fast models.
- The impact of HIV/AIDS on mortality is modelled explicitly for all countries that had adult HIV prevalence of one per cent or greater in 2003.
- Treatment with antiretroviral therapy is explicitly incorporated into the projection of HIV/AIDS for affected countries. In addition, the rate of mother-to-child transmission of HIV is projected to decline at a rate consistent with projected progress in expanding access to treatment.

VI. DEFINITION OF MAJOR AREAS AND REGIONS

Africa

<i>Eastern Africa</i>	<i>Middle Africa</i>	<i>Northern Africa</i>	<i>Western Africa</i>
Burundi	Angola	Algeria	Benin
Comoros	Cameroon	Egypt	Burkina Faso
Djibouti	Central African Republic	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Cape Verde
Eritrea	Chad	Morocco	Côte d'Ivoire
Ethiopia	Congo	Sudan	Gambia
Kenya	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Tunisia	Ghana
Madagascar	Equatorial Guinea	Western Sahara	Guinea
Malawi	Gabon		Guinea-Bissau
Mauritius	Sao Tome and Principe	<i>Southern Africa</i>	Liberia
Mozambique		Botswana	Mali
Réunion		Lesotho	Mauritania
Rwanda		Namibia	Niger
Seychelles*		South Africa	Nigeria
Somalia		Swaziland	Saint Helena*
Uganda			Senegal
United Republic of Tanzania			Sierra Leone
Zambia			Togo
Zimbabwe			

Asia

<i>Eastern Asia</i>	<i>South-central Asia</i>	<i>South-eastern Asia</i>	<i>Western Asia</i>
China	Afghanistan	Brunei Darussalam	Armenia
China, Hong Kong SAR	Bangladesh	Cambodia	Azerbaijan
China, Macao SAR	Bhutan	Democratic Republic of	Bahrain
Democratic People's	India	Timor-Leste	Cyprus
Republic of Korea	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Indonesia	Georgia
Japan	Kazakhstan	Lao People's Democratic	Iraq
Mongolia	Kyrgyzstan	Republic	Israel
Republic of Korea	Maldives	Malaysia	Jordan
	Nepal	Myanmar	Kuwait
	Pakistan	Philippines	Lebanon
	Sri Lanka	Singapore	Occupied Palestinian
	Tajikistan	Thailand	Territory
	Turkmenistan	Viet Nam	Oman
	Uzbekistan		Qatar
			Saudi Arabia
			Syrian Arab Republic
			Turkey
			United Arab Emirates
			Yemen

Europe

Eastern Europe

Belarus
Bulgaria
Czech Republic
Hungary
Poland
Republic of Moldova
Romania
Russian Federation
Slovakia
Ukraine

Northern Europe

Channel Islands
Denmark
Estonia
Faeroe Islands*
Finland
Iceland
Ireland
Isle of Man*
Latvia
Lithuania
Norway
Sweden
United Kingdom of Great
Britain and Northern Ireland

Southern Europe

Albania
Andorra*
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Croatia
Gibraltar*
Greece
Holy See*
Italy
Malta
Portugal
San Marino*
Serbia and Montenegro
Slovenia
Spain
The former Yugoslav
Republic of Macedonia

Western Europe

Austria
Belgium
France
Germany
Liechtenstein*
Luxembourg
Monaco*
Netherlands
Switzerland

Latin America and the Caribbean

Caribbean

Anguilla*
Antigua and Barbuda*
Aruba*
Bahamas
Barbados
British Virgin Islands*
Cayman Islands*
Cuba
Dominica*
Dominican Republic
Grenada*
Guadeloupe
Haiti
Jamaica
Martinique
Montserrat*
Netherlands Antilles
Puerto Rico
Saint Kitts and Nevis*
Saint Lucia
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Trinidad and Tobago
Turks and Caicos Islands*
United States Virgin Islands

Central America

Belize
Costa Rica
El Salvador
Guatemala
Honduras
Mexico
Nicaragua
Panama

South America

Argentina
Bolivia
Brazil
Chile
Colombia
Ecuador
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)*
French Guiana
Guyana
Paraguay
Peru
Suriname
Uruguay
Venezuela

VII. ORDERING THE DATA ON CD-ROM

The results of the *2004 Revision* will be issued in a series of publications entitled *World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision* that will consist of three volumes: Volume I: *Comprehensive Tables*, Volume II: *The Sex and Age Distribution of Populations*, and Volume III: *Analytical Report*. In addition, a chart entitled *World Population 2004* will be issued.

Highlights from the *2004 Revision* have been posted on the Population Division's web site (www.unpopulation.org). In addition, the data of the *2004 Revision* will be released in digital form. The list of data sets produced in digital form and an order form for their purchase will be posted on the Population Division's web site.

VIII. ANNEX TABLES

TABLE VIII.1. TOTAL POPULATION BY SEX AND SEX RATIO, BY COUNTRY, 2005 (MEDIUM VARIANT)

Country or area	Population (thousands)			Sex ratio (males per 100 females)
	Total	Male	Female	
World.....	6 464 750	3 248 919	3 215 831	101
Afghanistan.....	29 863	15 404	14 459	107
Albania.....	3 130	1 552	1 578	98
Algeria.....	32 854	16 577	16 277	102
American Samoa.....	65	33	32	104
Andorra.....	67	35	32	107
Angola.....	15 941	7 861	8 081	97
Anguilla.....	12	6	6	100
Antigua and Barbuda.....	81	40	41	97
Argentina.....	38 747	18 949	19 799	96
Armenia.....	3 016	1 406	1 610	87
Aruba.....	99	47	52	90
Australia ¹	20 155	9 953	10 202	98
Austria.....	8 189	4 003	4 186	96
Azerbaijan.....	8 411	4 083	4 328	94
Bahamas.....	323	157	166	95
Bahrain.....	727	414	313	132
Bangladesh.....	141 822	72 459	69 363	104
Barbados.....	270	130	139	94
Belarus.....	9 755	4 559	5 197	88
Belgium.....	10 419	5 112	5 307	96
Belize.....	270	136	134	102
Benin.....	8 439	4 253	4 186	102
Bermuda.....	64	31	33	94
Bhutan.....	2 163	1 096	1 067	103
Bolivia.....	9 182	4 575	4 607	99
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	3 907	1 898	2 009	94
Botswana.....	1 765	867	898	97
Brazil.....	186 405	91 870	94 535	97
British Virgin Islands.....	22	11	11	105
Brunei Darussalam.....	374	194	180	107
Bulgaria.....	7 726	3 742	3 984	94
Burkina Faso.....	13 228	6 650	6 578	101
Burundi.....	7 548	3 684	3 863	95
Cambodia.....	14 071	6 801	7 270	94
Cameroon.....	16 322	8 119	8 203	99
Canada.....	32 268	15 994	16 275	98
Cape Verde.....	507	243	264	92
Cayman Islands.....	45	22	23	97
Central African Republic.....	4 038	1 969	2 069	95

TABLE VIII.1 (continued)

Country or area	Population (thousands)			Sex ratio (males per 100 females)
	Total	Male	Female	
Chad.....	9 749	4 824	4 925	98
Channel Islands.....	149	73	76	96
Chile.....	16 295	8 061	8 234	98
China.....	1 315 844	675 852	639 992	106
China, Hong Kong SAR ²	7 041	3 313	3 728	89
China, Macao SAR ³	460	221	239	93
Colombia.....	45 600	22 530	23 070	98
Comoros.....	798	400	398	101
Congo.....	3 999	1 983	2 016	98
Cook Islands.....	18	9	9	104
Costa Rica.....	4 327	2 200	2 127	103
Côte d'Ivoire.....	18 154	9 230	8 924	103
Croatia.....	4 551	2 191	2 361	93
Cuba.....	11 269	5 639	5 630	100
Cyprus.....	835	406	429	95
Czech Republic.....	10 220	4 975	5 245	95
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea.....	22 488	11 233	11 255	100
Dem. Republic of the Congo.....	57 549	28 542	29 007	98
Dem. Republic of Timor-Leste.....	947	492	455	108
Denmark.....	5 431	2 688	2 743	98
Djibouti.....	793	396	397	100
Dominica.....	79	39	40	99
Dominican Republic.....	8 895	4 490	4 405	102
Ecuador.....	13 228	6 633	6 595	101
Egypt.....	74 033	37 120	36 913	101
El Salvador.....	6 881	3 382	3 499	97
Equatorial Guinea.....	504	249	254	98
Eritrea.....	4 401	2 161	2 241	96
Estonia.....	1 330	611	718	85
Ethiopia.....	77 431	38 514	38 917	99
Faeroe Islands.....	47	24	23	107
Falkland Islands (Malvinas).....	3	1	2	95
Fiji.....	848	431	417	103
Finland.....	5 249	2 570	2 679	96
France.....	60 496	29 463	31 033	95
French Guiana.....	187	96	91	106
French Polynesia.....	257	131	125	105
Gabon.....	1 384	689	695	99
Gambia.....	1 517	752	765	98
Georgia.....	4 474	2 114	2 360	90
Germany.....	82 689	40 388	42 301	95
Ghana.....	22 113	11 191	10 921	102
Gibraltar.....	28	14	14	100
Greece.....	11 120	5 494	5 626	98
Greenland.....	57	30	27	113
Grenada.....	103	51	52	99

TABLE VIII.1 (continued)

Country or area	Population (thousands)			Sex ratio (males per 100 females)
	Total	Male	Female	
Guadeloupe.....	448	216	232	93
Guam	170	86	83	104
Guatemala	12 599	6 139	6 460	95
Guinea.....	9 402	4 818	4 584	105
Guinea-Bissau.....	1 586	784	803	98
Guyana.....	751	364	387	94
Haiti.....	8 528	4 202	4 326	97
Holy See ⁴	1	0	0	92
Honduras.....	7 205	3 631	3 573	102
Hungary.....	10 098	4 808	5 290	91
Iceland.....	295	147	147	100
India.....	1 103 371	565 778	537 593	105
Indonesia.....	222 781	111 231	111 551	100
Iran (Islamic Republic of).....	69 515	35 250	34 266	103
Iraq.....	28 807	14 587	14 221	103
Ireland.....	4 148	2 063	2 085	99
Isle of Man	77	38	39	97
Israel	6 725	3 327	3 398	98
Italy.....	58 093	28 195	29 898	94
Jamaica.....	2 651	1 310	1 341	98
Japan	128 085	62 578	65 506	96
Jordan.....	5 703	2 964	2 739	108
Kazakhstan.....	14 825	7 102	7 723	92
Kenya.....	34 256	17 153	17 103	100
Kiribati.....	99	49	51	97
Kuwait.....	2 687	1 612	1 075	150
Kyrgyzstan	5 264	2 592	2 671	97
Lao People's Dem. Republic.....	5 924	2 964	2 960	100
Latvia.....	2 307	1 055	1 252	84
Lebanon.....	3 577	1 753	1 824	96
Lesotho.....	1 795	835	960	87
Liberia.....	3 283	1 638	1 645	100
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	5 853	3 020	2 834	107
Liechtenstein	35	17	18	95
Lithuania.....	3 431	1 600	1 831	87
Luxembourg	465	229	236	97
Madagascar.....	18 606	9 255	9 351	99
Malawi.....	12 884	6 397	6 487	99
Malaysia.....	25 347	12 865	12 483	103
Maldives.....	329	169	160	106
Mali.....	13 518	6 737	6 782	99
Malta.....	402	199	202	98
Marshall Islands.....	62	32	30	105
Martinique.....	396	188	208	90
Mauritania.....	3 069	1 518	1 551	98
Mauritius ⁵	1 245	618	627	99

TABLE VIII.1 (continued)

Country or area	Population (thousands)			Sex ratio (males per 100 females)
	Total	Male	Female	
Mexico	107 029	52 308	54 722	96
Micronesia (Fed. States of).....	110	56	55	101
Monaco	35	17	18	91
Mongolia	2 646	1 326	1 321	100
Montserrat	4	2	2	98
Morocco	31 478	15 646	15 833	99
Mozambique.....	19 792	9 580	10 212	94
Myanmar	50 519	25 083	25 436	99
Namibia.....	2 031	1 007	1 024	98
Nauru	14	7	7	99
Nepal.....	27 133	13 446	13 687	98
Netherlands.....	16 299	8 091	8 208	99
Netherlands Antilles.....	183	86	97	89
New Caledonia	237	122	115	105
New Zealand.....	4 028	1 980	2 049	97
Nicaragua	5 487	2 742	2 745	100
Niger	13 957	7 136	6 821	105
Nigeria	131 530	66 558	64 971	102
Niue	1	1	1	98
Northern Mariana Islands	81	40	40	100
Norway.....	4 620	2 295	2 326	99
Occupied Palestinian Territory	3 702	1 883	1 819	104
Oman	2 567	1 443	1 124	128
Pakistan.....	157 935	81 283	76 653	106
Palau	20	11	9	120
Panama.....	3 232	1 630	1 601	102
Papua New Guinea.....	5 887	3 035	2 852	106
Paraguay.....	6 158	3 102	3 056	102
Peru.....	27 968	14 060	13 908	101
Philippines.....	83 054	41 814	41 241	101
Pitcairn ⁶	0	0	0	103
Poland	38 530	18 685	19 844	94
Portugal.....	10 495	5 072	5 422	94
Puerto Rico.....	3 955	1 898	2 057	92
Qatar	813	547	265	206
Republic of Korea.....	47 817	23 973	23 844	101
Republic of Moldova.....	4 206	2 010	2 195	92
Réunion.....	785	384	402	96
Romania	21 711	10 581	11 130	95
Russian Federation.....	143 202	66 447	76 754	87
Rwanda	9 038	4 379	4 658	94
Saint Helena ⁷	5	2	2	99
Saint Kitts and Nevis.....	43	21	21	100
Saint Lucia	161	79	82	97

TABLE VIII.1 (continued)

Country or area	Population (thousands)			Sex ratio (males per 100 females)
	Total	Male	Female	
Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon.....	6	3	3	96
Samoa.....	185	96	89	108
San Marino.....	28	14	14	99
São Tomé and Príncipe.....	157	78	79	99
Saudi Arabia.....	24 573	13 259	11 314	117
Senegal.....	11 658	5 734	5 924	97
Serbia and Montenegro.....	10 503	5 226	5 277	99
Seychelles.....	81	40	41	98
Sierra Leone.....	5 525	2 725	2 801	97
Singapore.....	4 326	2 177	2 148	101
Slovakia.....	5 401	2 620	2 781	94
Slovenia.....	1 967	960	1 007	95
Solomon Islands.....	478	247	231	107
Somalia.....	8 228	4 081	4 147	98
South Africa.....	47 432	23 291	24 141	96
Spain.....	43 064	21 148	21 916	96
Sri Lanka.....	20 743	10 541	10 202	103
St. Vincent and the Grenadines.....	119	59	60	99
Sudan.....	36 233	18 235	17 998	101
Suriname.....	449	224	225	100
Swaziland.....	1 032	498	535	93
Sweden.....	9 041	4 486	4 555	98
Switzerland.....	7 252	3 512	3 740	94
Syrian Arab Republic.....	19 043	9 585	9 459	101
Tajikistan.....	6 507	3 230	3 277	99
TFYR Macedonia ⁸	2 034	1 015	1 019	100
Thailand.....	64 233	31 543	32 690	96
Togo.....	6 145	3 035	3 110	98
Tokelau.....	1	1	1	93
Tonga.....	102	52	50	104
Trinidad and Tobago.....	1 305	644	662	97
Tunisia.....	10 102	5 090	5 013	102
Turkey.....	73 193	36 878	36 314	102
Turkmenistan.....	4 833	2 380	2 453	97
Turks and Caicos Islands.....	26	13	13	102
Tuvalu.....	10	5	5	91
Uganda.....	28 816	14 416	14 400	100
Ukraine.....	46 481	21 310	25 171	85
United Arab Emirates.....	4 496	3 063	1 433	214
United Kingdom.....	59 668	29 153	30 515	96
United Republic of Tanzania.....	38 329	19 071	19 258	99
United States of America.....	298 213	146 680	151 533	97
United States Virgin Islands.....	112	53	59	91
Uruguay.....	3 463	1 680	1 783	94

TABLE VIII.1 (continued)

Country or area	Population (thousands)			Sex ratio (males per 100 females)
	Total	Male	Female	
Uzbekistan.....	26 593	13 224	13 369	99
Vanuatu.....	211	108	104	104
Venezuela.....	26 749	13 442	13 307	101
Viet Nam.....	84 238	42 068	42 171	100
Wallis and Futuna Islands.....	15	8	8	97
Western Sahara.....	341	176	165	107
Yemen.....	20 975	10 635	10 340	103
Zambia.....	11 668	5 843	5 826	100
Zimbabwe.....	13 010	6 453	6 557	98

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2005). *World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision. Highlights*. New York: United Nations.

¹ Including Christmas Islands, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Norfolk Island.

² As of July 1st 1997, Hong Kong became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.

³ As of December 20th 1999, Macao became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.

⁴ Refers to the Vatican City State.

⁵ Including Agalega, Rodrigues and St. Brandon.

⁶ The population of Pitcairn is 67 in 2005 and 58 in 2050.

⁷ Including Ascension and Tristan da Cunha.

⁸ The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

TABLE VIII.2. TOTAL POPULATION BY COUNTRY, 1950, 2005, 2015, 2025 AND 2050 (MEDIUM VARIANT)

Country or area	Population (thousands)				
	1950	2005	2015	2025	2050
World.....	2 519 470	6 464 750	7 219 431	7 905 239	9 075 903
Afghanistan.....	8 151	29 863	41 401	55 443	97 324
Albania.....	1 215	3 130	3 325	3 484	3 458
Algeria.....	8 753	32 854	38 085	42 871	49 500
American Samoa.....	19	65	78	92	119
Andorra.....	6	67	68	66	58
Angola.....	4 148	15 941	20 947	26 829	43 501
Anguilla.....	5	12	14	15	17
Antigua and Barbuda.....	46	81	92	100	112
Argentina.....	17 150	38 747	42 676	46 115	51 382
Armenia.....	1 354	3 016	2 970	2 908	2 506
Aruba.....	38	99	106	110	110
Australia ¹	8 219	20 155	22 250	24 329	27 940
Austria.....	6 935	8 189	8 288	8 339	8 073
Azerbaijan.....	2 896	8 411	9 083	9 596	9 631
Bahamas.....	79	323	365	403	466
Bahrain.....	116	727	852	965	1 155
Bangladesh.....	41 783	141 822	168 158	193 752	242 937
Barbados.....	211	270	276	278	255
Belarus.....	7 745	9 755	9 218	8 635	7 017
Belgium.....	8 639	10 419	10 540	10 590	10 302
Belize.....	69	270	321	366	442
Benin.....	2 005	8 439	11 217	14 254	22 123
Bermuda.....	37	64	65	66	63
Bhutan.....	734	2 163	2 684	3 209	4 393
Bolivia.....	2 714	9 182	10 854	12 368	14 908
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	2 661	3 907	3 893	3 741	3 170
Botswana.....	449	1 765	1 690	1 655	1 658
Brazil.....	53 975	186 405	209 401	227 930	253 105
British Virgin Islands.....	7	22	24	26	28
Brunei Darussalam.....	48	374	453	526	681
Bulgaria.....	7 251	7 726	7 156	6 552	5 065
Burkina Faso.....	3 861	13 228	17 678	23 162	39 093
Burundi.....	2 456	7 548	10 617	14 003	25 812
Cambodia.....	4 346	14 071	17 066	19 993	25 972
Cameroon.....	4 466	16 322	19 040	21 620	26 891
Canada.....	13 737	32 268	35 051	37 797	42 844
Cape Verde.....	146	507	628	750	1 002
Cayman Islands.....	7	45	51	55	59
Central African Republic.....	1 314	4 038	4 647	5 269	6 747
Chad.....	2 658	9 749	12 832	17 189	31 497
Channel Islands.....	102	149	155	161	171

TABLE VIII.2 (continued)

Country or area	Population (thousands)				
	1950	2005	2015	2025	2050
Chile.....	6 082	16 295	17 926	19 266	20 657
China.....	554 760	1 315 844	1 392 980	1 441 426	1 392 307
China, Hong Kong SAR ²	1 974	7 041	7 764	8 362	9 235
China, Macao SAR ³	190	460	493	523	520
Colombia.....	12 568	45 600	52 086	57 738	65 679
Comoros.....	173	798	1 019	1 242	1 781
Congo.....	808	3 999	5 441	7 404	13 721
Cook Islands.....	15	18	17	16	12
Costa Rica.....	966	4 327	4 983	5 549	6 426
Côte d'Ivoire.....	2 505	18 154	21 553	25 114	33 959
Croatia.....	3 850	4 551	4 454	4 271	3 686
Cuba.....	5 850	11 269	11 437	11 348	9 749
Cyprus.....	494	835	927	1 014	1 174
Czech Republic.....	8 925	10 220	10 066	9 753	8 452
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea.....	10 815	22 488	23 299	24 118	24 192
Dem. Republic of the Congo.....	12 184	57 549	78 016	103 224	177 271
Dem. Republic of Timor-Leste.....	433	947	1 486	1 938	3 265
Denmark.....	4 271	5 431	5 560	5 691	5 851
Djibouti.....	62	793	930	1 107	1 547
Dominica.....	51	79	87	93	98
Dominican Republic.....	2 353	8 895	10 124	11 174	12 668
Ecuador.....	3 387	13 228	15 144	16 819	19 214
Egypt.....	21 834	74 033	88 175	101 092	125 916
El Salvador.....	1 951	6 881	8 017	9 052	10 823
Equatorial Guinea.....	226	504	627	762	1 146
Eritrea.....	1 140	4 401	5 840	7 352	11 229
Estonia.....	1 101	1 330	1 292	1 248	1 119
Ethiopia.....	18 434	77 431	97 155	118 354	170 190
Faeroe Islands.....	32	47	50	53	55
Falkland Islands (Malvinas).....	2	3	3	3	3
Fiji.....	289	848	903	939	934
Finland.....	4 009	5 249	5 359	5 444	5 329
France.....	41 829	60 496	62 339	63 407	63 116
French Guiana.....	25	187	232	276	359
French Polynesia.....	61	257	291	321	360
Gabon.....	469	1 384	1 605	1 809	2 279
Gambia.....	294	1 517	1 889	2 254	3 106
Georgia.....	3 527	4 474	4 183	3 917	2 985
Germany.....	68 376	82 689	82 513	81 967	78 765
Ghana.....	5 243	22 113	26 562	30 964	40 573
Gibraltar.....	20	28	28	28	26
Greece.....	7 566	11 120	11 233	11 173	10 742
Greenland.....	23	57	58	60	59
Grenada.....	77	103	119	135	157
Guadeloupe.....	210	448	472	487	474

TABLE VIII.2 (continued)

Country or area	Population (thousands)				
	1950	2005	2015	2025	2050
Guam	60	170	194	217	254
Guatemala	3 146	12 599	15 869	19 149	25 612
Guinea.....	2 758	9 402	11 890	14 911	22 987
Guinea-Bissau.....	505	1 586	2 133	2 875	5 312
Guyana.....	423	751	742	703	488
Haiti	3 261	8 528	9 751	10 868	12 996
Holy See ⁴	1	1	1	1	1
Honduras.....	1 380	7 205	8 780	10 239	12 776
Hungary.....	9 338	10 098	9 802	9 436	8 262
Iceland.....	143	295	319	340	370
India.....	357 561	1 103 371	1 260 366	1 395 496	1 592 704
Indonesia.....	79 538	222 781	246 813	263 746	284 640
Iran (Islamic Republic of).....	16 913	69 515	79 917	89 042	101 944
Iraq.....	5 340	28 807	36 473	44 664	63 693
Ireland.....	2 969	4 148	4 674	5 082	5 762
Isle of Man	55	77	76	75	69
Israel	1 258	6 725	7 838	8 734	10 403
Italy.....	47 104	58 093	57 818	56 307	50 912
Jamaica.....	1 403	2 651	2 748	2 804	2 586
Japan	83 625	128 085	127 993	124 819	112 198
Jordan.....	472	5 703	6 956	8 134	10 225
Kazakhstan	6 703	14 825	14 877	14 774	13 086
Kenya.....	6 077	34 256	44 194	54 997	83 073
Kiribati.....	26	99	118	138	177
Kuwait.....	152	2 687	3 381	4 002	5 279
Kyrgyzstan	1 740	5 264	5 852	6 282	6 664
Lao People's Dem. Republic.....	1 755	5 924	7 306	8 712	11 586
Latvia	1 949	2 307	2 191	2 059	1 678
Lebanon.....	1 443	3 577	3 965	4 297	4 702
Lesotho.....	734	1 795	1 744	1 690	1 601
Liberia.....	824	3 283	4 381	5 800	10 653
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1 029	5 853	7 018	7 976	9 553
Liechtenstein	14	35	37	40	44
Lithuania	2 567	3 431	3 288	3 129	2 565
Luxembourg	296	465	523	582	721
Madagascar.....	4 230	18 606	23 813	29 434	43 508
Malawi	2 881	12 884	15 998	19 737	29 452
Malaysia.....	6 110	25 347	29 558	33 223	38 924
Maldives.....	82	329	416	506	682
Mali.....	3 449	13 518	18 093	24 031	41 976
Malta.....	312	402	419	432	428
Marshall Islands.....	13	62	83	104	150
Martinique.....	222	396	404	404	350
Mauritania	825	3 069	3 988	4 973	7 497
Mauritius ⁵	493	1 245	1 344	1 417	1 465

TABLE VIII.2 (continued)

Country or area	Population (thousands)				
	1950	2005	2015	2025	2050
Mexico	27 737	107 029	119 146	129 381	139 015
Micronesia (Fed. States of).....	32	110	116	117	99
Monaco	20	35	40	44	55
Mongolia	761	2 646	2 988	3 266	3 625
Montserrat	14	4	5	5	5
Morocco	8 953	31 478	36 152	40 280	46 397
Mozambique.....	6 442	19 792	23 513	27 556	37 604
Myanmar	17 832	50 519	54 970	59 002	63 657
Namibia.....	485	2 031	2 248	2 519	3 060
Nauru	3	14	15	16	18
Nepal.....	8 643	27 133	32 747	38 600	51 172
Netherlands.....	10 114	16 299	16 812	17 178	17 139
Netherlands Antilles.....	112	183	193	202	203
New Caledonia	65	237	277	314	382
New Zealand.....	1 908	4 028	4 302	4 539	4 790
Nicaragua	1 190	5 487	6 637	7 674	9 371
Niger	2 612	13 957	19 283	26 376	50 156
Nigeria	32 769	131 530	160 931	190 287	258 108
Niue	5	1	2	2	2
Northern Mariana Islands	7	81	98	110	130
Norway.....	3 265	4 620	4 841	5 080	5 435
Occupied Palestinian Territory	1 005	3 702	4 996	6 422	10 058
Oman	456	2 567	3 173	3 776	4 958
Pakistan.....	36 944	157 935	193 419	229 353	304 700
Palau	7	20	21	22	21
Panama.....	860	3 232	3 774	4 267	5 093
Papua New Guinea.....	1 798	5 887	7 013	8 205	10 619
Paraguay.....	1 488	6 158	7 613	9 055	12 095
Peru.....	7 632	27 968	32 172	36 191	42 552
Philippines.....	19 996	83 054	96 840	109 084	127 068
Pitcairn ⁶	0	0	0	0	0
Poland	24 824	38 530	38 110	37 095	31 916
Portugal.....	8 405	10 495	10 827	10 924	10 723
Puerto Rico.....	2 218	3 955	4 157	4 311	4 405
Qatar	25	813	972	1 098	1 330
Republic of Korea.....	18 859	47 817	49 092	49 457	44 629
Republic of Moldova.....	2 341	4 206	4 114	3 967	3 312
Réunion.....	248	785	886	972	1 092
Romania	16 311	21 711	20 871	19 858	16 757
Russian Federation.....	102 702	143 202	136 696	129 230	111 752
Rwanda	2 162	9 038	11 262	13 374	18 153
Saint Helena ⁷	5	5	5	6	6
Saint Kitts and Nevis.....	46	43	47	52	59
Saint Lucia	83	161	174	184	188
Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon.....	5	6	6	7	8

TABLE VIII.2 (continued)

Country or area	Population (thousands)				
	1950	2005	2015	2025	2050
Samoa	82	185	190	190	157
San Marino	13	28	30	30	30
São Tomé and Príncipe.....	60	157	192	225	295
Saudi Arabia.....	3 201	24 573	30 828	37 160	49 464
Senegal.....	2 750	11 658	14 538	17 348	23 108
Serbia and Montenegro	7 131	10 503	10 416	10 234	9 426
Seychelles.....	36	81	88	94	99
Sierra Leone	1 944	5 525	6 897	8 663	13 786
Singapore	1 022	4 326	4 815	5 144	5 213
Slovakia.....	3 463	5 401	5 385	5 286	4 612
Slovenia.....	1 473	1 967	1 942	1 883	1 630
Solomon Islands.....	90	478	596	709	921
Somalia	2 264	8 228	10 970	13 787	21 329
South Africa	13 683	47 432	47 902	48 297	48 660
Spain	28 009	43 064	44 372	44 244	42 541
Sri Lanka.....	7 782	20 743	22 293	23 358	23 554
St. Vincent and the Grenadines.....	67	119	124	125	105
Sudan	9 190	36 233	44 035	51 031	66 705
Suriname	215	449	472	480	429
Swaziland.....	273	1 032	992	975	1 026
Sweden.....	7 014	9 041	9 315	9 650	10 054
Switzerland.....	4 694	7 252	7 334	7 398	7 252
Syrian Arab Republic.....	3 495	19 043	23 802	28 081	35 935
Tajikistan.....	1 532	6 507	7 605	8 769	10 423
TFYR Macedonia ⁸	1 230	2 034	2 055	2 048	1 884
Thailand	19 626	64 233	69 064	72 635	74 594
Togo.....	1 329	6 145	7 847	9 613	13 544
Tokelau	2	1	2	2	2
Tonga	47	102	104	101	75
Trinidad and Tobago.....	636	1 305	1 338	1 343	1 230
Tunisia	3 530	10 102	11 140	12 028	12 927
Turkey.....	21 484	73 193	82 640	90 565	101 208
Turkmenistan.....	1 211	4 833	5 498	6 068	6 780
Turks and Caicos Islands.....	5	26	30	32	35
Tuvalu.....	5	10	11	11	12
Uganda.....	5 054	28 816	41 918	60 601	126 950
Ukraine.....	37 298	46 481	41 849	37 335	26 393
United Arab Emirates.....	70	4 496	5 588	6 693	9 056
United Kingdom	49 816	59 668	61 417	63 663	67 143
United Republic of Tanzania	7 650	38 329	45 598	52 807	66 845
United States of America.....	157 813	298 213	325 723	350 103	394 976
United States Virgin Islands	27	112	111	107	82
Uruguay.....	2 239	3 463	3 676	3 848	4 043
Uzbekistan.....	6 314	26 593	30 651	34 042	38 665
Vanuatu.....	48	211	252	294	375

TABLE VIII.2 (continued)

Country or area	Population (thousands)				
	1950	2005	2015	2025	2050
Venezuela.....	5 094	26 749	31 330	35 406	41 991
Viet Nam.....	27 367	84 238	95 029	104 343	116 654
Wallis and Futuna Islands.....	7	15	18	21	25
Western Sahara.....	14	341	526	680	896
Yemen.....	4 316	20 975	28 480	37 094	59 454
Zambia.....	2 440	11 668	13 841	16 419	22 781
Zimbabwe.....	2 744	13 010	13 804	14 430	15 805

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2005). *World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision. Highlights*. New York: United Nations.

¹ Including Christmas Islands, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Norfolk Island.

² As of July 1st 1997, Hong Kong became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.

³ As of December 20th 1999, Macao became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.

⁴ Refers to the Vatican City State.

⁵ Including Agalega, Rodrigues and St. Brandon.

⁶ The population of Pitcairn is 67 in 2005 and 58 in 2050.

⁷ Including Ascension and Tristan da Cunha.

⁸ The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

TABLE VIII.3. COUNTRIES ACCOUNTING FOR ABOUT 75 PER CENT OF THE WORLD POPULATION BY ORDER OF POPULATION SIZE, 1950, 2005 AND 2050 (MEDIUM VARIANT)

Rank	Country	Population in 1950 (millions)	Cumulated percentage	Rank	Country	Population in 2005 (millions)	Cumulated percentage	Rank	Country	Population in 2050 (millions)	Cumulated percentage
1.	China	555	22.0	1.	China	1 316	20.4	1.	India	1 593	17.5
2.	India	358	36.2	2.	India	1 103	37.4	2.	China	1 392	32.9
3.	United States of America	158	42.5	3.	United States of America	298	42.0	3.	United States of America	395	37.2
4.	Russian Federation	103	46.6	4.	Indonesia	223	45.5	4.	Pakistan	305	40.6
5.	Japan	84	49.9	5.	Brazil	186	48.4	5.	Indonesia	285	43.7
6.	Indonesia	80	53.0	6.	Pakistan	158	50.8	6.	Nigeria	258	46.6
7.	Germany	68	55.7	7.	Russian Federation	143	53.0	7.	Brazil	253	49.4
8.	Brazil	54	57.9	8.	Bangladesh	142	55.2	8.	Bangladesh	243	52.0
9.	United Kingdom	50	59.9	9.	Nigeria	132	57.3	9.	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	177	54.0
10.	Italy	47	61.7	10.	Japan	128	59.2	10.	Ethiopia	170	55.9
11.	France	42	63.4	11.	Mexico	107	60.9	11.	Mexico	139	57.4
12.	Bangladesh	42	65.0	12.	Viet Nam	84	62.2	12.	Philippines	127	58.8
13.	Ukraine	37	66.5	13.	Philippines	83	63.5	13.	Uganda	127	60.2
14.	Pakistan	37	68.0	14.	Germany	83	64.8	14.	Egypt	126	61.6
15.	Nigeria	33	69.3	15.	Ethiopia	77	66.0	15.	Viet Nam	117	62.9
16.	Spain	28	70.4	16.	Egypt	74	67.1	16.	Japan	112	64.1
17.	Mexico	28	71.5	17.	Turkey	73	68.2	17.	Russian Federation	112	65.3
18.	Viet Nam	27	72.6	18.	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	70	69.3	18.	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	102	66.5
19.	Poland	25	73.6	19.	Thailand	64	70.3	19.	Turkey	101	67.6
20.	Egypt	22	74.4	20.	France	60	71.2	20.	Afghanistan	97	68.7
				21.	United Kingdom	60	72.2	21.	Kenya	83	69.6
				22.	Italy	58	73.1	22.	Germany	79	70.4
				23.	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	58	73.9	23.	Thailand	75	71.3
				24.	Myanmar	51	74.7	24.	United Kingdom	67	72.0
								25.	United Rep. of Tanzania	67	72.7
								26.	Sudan	67	73.5
								27.	Colombia	66	74.2
								28.	Iraq	64	74.9

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2005). *World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision. Highlights*. New York: United Nations.

TABLE VIII.4. AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE OF THE WORLD POPULATION BY DEVELOPMENT GROUPS AND MAJOR AREAS, AND PROJECTION VARIANTS, 1950-2050

<i>Major area</i>	<i>1950-2005</i>	<i>1950-1975</i>	<i>1975-2005</i>	<i>2005-2050</i>			
				<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Constant</i>
World.....	1.71	1.92	1.54	0.38	0.75	1.11	1.31
More developed regions.....	0.73	1.01	0.49	-0.30	0.05	0.38	-0.03
Less developed regions.....	2.04	2.29	1.84	0.51	0.89	1.25	1.53
Least developed countries.....	2.42	2.29	2.53	1.51	1.84	2.14	2.85
Other less developed countries.....	1.99	2.29	1.73	0.29	0.68	1.05	1.20
Africa.....	2.54	2.47	2.60	1.35	1.69	2.00	2.73
Asia.....	1.87	2.16	1.63	0.26	0.64	1.01	1.13
Europe.....	0.52	0.84	0.25	-0.60	-0.24	0.11	-0.41
Latin America and the Caribbean.....	2.20	2.62	1.85	0.34	0.74	1.12	1.18
Northern America.....	1.19	1.40	1.02	0.28	0.62	0.96	0.71
Oceania.....	1.72	2.03	1.47	0.48	0.81	1.13	1.11

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2005). *World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision. Highlights*. New York: United Nations.

TABLE VIII.5. TEN COUNTRIES OR AREAS WITH THE HIGHEST AND TEN COUNTRIES OR AREAS WITH THE LOWEST ANNUAL AVERAGE RATES OF CHANGE, 2000-2005 AND 2045-2050 (MEDIUM VARIANT)

2000-2005			2045-2050		
Rank	Country or area	Annual average rate of change (per cent)	Rank	Country or area	Annual average rate of change (per cent)
<i>A. Highest rate of change</i>					
1.	United Arab Emirates	6.51	1.	Uganda	2.39
2.	Qatar	5.86	2.	Niger	2.12
3.	Dem. Rep. of Timor-Leste	5.42	3.	Burundi	2.10
4.	Afghanistan	4.59	4.	Liberia	2.08
5.	Eritrea	4.26	5.	Congo	2.07
6.	Sierra Leone	4.07	6.	Guinea-Bissau	2.05
7.	Kuwait	3.73	7.	Chad	2.03
8.	Chad	3.42	8.	Mali	1.84
9.	Uganda	3.40	9.	Afghanistan	1.83
10.	Niger	3.39	10.	Burkina Faso	1.75
<i>B. Lowest rate of change</i>					
1.	Ukraine	-1.10	1.	Guyana	-2.25
2.	Georgia	-1.07	2.	Tonga	-1.96
3.	Bulgaria	-0.69	3.	Samoa	-1.54
4.	Latvia	-0.57	4.	Ukraine	-1.52
5.	Belarus	-0.55	5.	United States Virgin Islands	-1.34
6.	Estonia	-0.55	6.	Georgia	-1.31
7.	Russian Federation	-0.46	7.	Micronesia (Fed. States of)	-1.19
8.	Armenia	-0.43	8.	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	-1.19
9.	Lithuania	-0.40	9.	Bulgaria	-1.09
10.	Romania	-0.37	10.	Cuba	-0.93
	WORLD	1.21		WORLD	0.38

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2005). *World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision. Highlights*. New York: United Nations.

TABLE VIII.6. COUNTRIES ACCOUNTING FOR ABOUT 75 PER CENT OF THE AVERAGE ANNUAL POPULATION INCREASE IN THE WORLD IN 1950-1955, 2000-2005 AND 2045-2050
(MEDIUM VARIANT)

Rank	Country	Population increase 1950-1955 (thousands)	Cumulated percentage	Rank	Country	Population increase 2000-2005 (thousands)	Cumulated percentage	Rank	Country	Population increase 2045-2050 (thousands)	Cumulated percentage
1.	China	10 849	22.8	1.	India	16 457	21.7	1.	India	4 994	14.8
2.	India	7 507	38.6	2.	China	8 373	32.7	2.	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	2 935	23.5
3.	United States of America	2 652	44.1	3.	Pakistan	3 057	36.8	3.	Uganda	2 855	32.0
4.	Brazil	1 782	47.9	4.	United States of America	2 812	40.5	4.	Nigeria	2 523	39.5
5.	Russian Federation	1 740	51.5	5.	Nigeria	2 784	44.2	5.	Pakistan	2 498	46.9
6.	Indonesia	1 382	54.5	6.	Indonesia	2 721	47.7	6.	Ethiopia	1 999	52.8
7.	Japan	1 238	57.1	7.	Bangladesh	2 581	51.1	7.	Afghanistan	1 699	57.9
8.	Bangladesh	852	58.8	8.	Brazil	2 509	54.5	8.	Bangladesh	1 493	62.3
9.	Pakistan	837	60.6	9.	Ethiopia	1 781	56.8	9.	United States of America	1 489	66.7
10.	Mexico	800	62.3	10.	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	1 499	58.8	10.	Kenya	1 058	69.9
11.	Nigeria	750	63.9	11.	Philippines	1 458	60.7	11.	Niger	1 007	72.9
12.	Philippines	645	65.2	12.	Mexico	1 388	62.5	12.	Yemen	881	75.5
13.	Thailand	627	66.5	13.	Egypt	1 349	64.3				
14.	Turkey	625	67.8	14.	Afghanistan	1 226	65.9				
15.	Egypt	572	69.0	15.	Viet Nam	1 113	67.4				
16.	Ukraine	560	70.2	16.	Turkey	992	68.7				
17.	Viet Nam	537	71.4	17.	Uganda	901	69.9				
18.	Republic of Korea	513	72.4	18.	Iraq	747	70.9				
19.	Poland	491	73.5	19.	Kenya	713	71.8				
20.	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	435	74.4	20.	United Rep. of Tanzania	713	72.8				
				21.	Colombia	696	73.7				
				22.	Sudan	666	74.6				
	WORLD	47 586	100.0		WORLD	75 835	100.0		WORLD	33 697	100.0

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2005). *World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision. Highlights*. New York: United Nations.

TABLE VIII.7. TEN COUNTRIES OR AREAS WITH THE HIGHEST AND TEN COUNTRIES OR AREAS WITH THE LOWEST RATES OF NATURAL INCREASE, 2000-2005 AND 2045-2050 (MEDIUM VARIANT)

2000-2005			2045-2050		
Rank	Country or area	Rate of natural increase (per cent)	Rank	Country or area	Rate of natural increase (per cent)
<i>A. Highest rate of natural increase</i>					
1.	Dem. Republic of Timor-Leste	3.47	1.	Uganda	2.38
2.	Occupied Palestinian Territory	3.46	2.	Niger	2.12
3.	Uganda	3.41	3.	Burundi	2.12
4.	Niger	3.40	4.	Liberia	2.08
5.	Yemen	3.23	5.	Guinea-Bissau	2.07
6.	Mali	3.19	6.	Congo	2.06
7.	Congo	3.09	7.	Chad	2.03
8.	Burkina Faso	3.00	8.	Mali	1.92
9.	Afghanistan	2.98	9.	Afghanistan	1.83
10.	Guinea-Bissau	2.97	10.	Burkina Faso	1.78
<i>B. Lowest rate of natural increase</i>					
1.	Ukraine	-0.81	1.	Ukraine	-1.16
2.	Bulgaria	-0.56	2.	Bulgaria	-0.9
3.	Belarus	-0.53	3.	Belarus	-0.88
4.	Russian Federation	-0.52	4.	Georgia	-0.82
5.	Latvia	-0.46	5.	Slovenia	-0.8
6.	Estonia	-0.40	6.	Romania	-0.75
7.	Hungary	-0.35	7.	Lithuania	-0.75
8.	Lithuania	-0.28	8.	Latvia	-0.75
9.	Croatia	-0.24	9.	Italy	-0.75
10.	Romania	-0.23	10.	Czech Republic	-0.74
	WORLD	1.21		WORLD	0.37

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2005). *World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision. Highlights*. New York: United Nations.

TABLE VIII.8. AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE, BY COUNTRY, FOR SELECTED PERIODS (MEDIUM VARIANT)

Country or area	Average annual rate of change (per cent)				
	1995-2000	2000-2005	2010-2015	2020-2025	2045-2050
World	1.34	1.21	1.07	0.85	0.38
Afghanistan.....	2.77	4.59	3.00	2.87	1.83
Albania	-0.46	0.44	0.67	0.37	-0.21
Algeria.....	1.49	1.51	1.45	1.08	0.35
American Samoa.....	1.72	2.31	1.78	1.55	0.75
Andorra.....	0.52	0.36	-0.03	-0.21	-0.86
Angola.....	2.39	2.83	2.67	2.42	1.61
Anguilla.....	1.71	1.66	1.32	0.89	0.22
Antigua and Barbuda.....	1.90	1.27	1.13	0.81	0.24
Argentina.....	1.15	0.98	0.93	0.72	0.27
Armenia.....	-0.92	-0.43	-0.07	-0.30	-0.77
Aruba.....	1.77	1.54	0.54	0.34	-0.26
Australia ¹	1.22	1.11	0.97	0.85	0.44
Austria.....	0.12	0.23	0.10	0.05	-0.22
Azerbaijan.....	0.88	0.65	0.77	0.45	-0.20
Bahamas.....	1.54	1.39	1.18	0.93	0.39
Bahrain.....	2.80	1.56	1.49	1.17	0.44
Bangladesh.....	2.03	1.91	1.64	1.34	0.62
Barbados.....	0.31	0.26	0.20	0.05	-0.61
Belarus.....	-0.43	-0.55	-0.57	-0.69	-0.91
Belgium.....	0.33	0.22	0.09	0.03	-0.19
Belize.....	2.48	2.15	1.63	1.21	0.53
Benin.....	2.98	3.18	2.72	2.28	1.44
Bermuda.....	0.47	0.41	0.15	0.05	-0.32
Bhutan.....	2.24	2.19	2.12	1.69	0.99
Bolivia.....	2.12	1.98	1.58	1.22	0.47
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	2.35	0.31	-0.21	-0.46	-0.73
Botswana.....	1.65	0.12	-0.45	-0.20	0.23
Brazil.....	1.49	1.39	1.07	0.78	0.20
British Virgin Islands.....	2.12	1.41	0.96	0.74	0.00
Brunei Darussalam.....	2.45	2.29	1.81	1.40	0.78
Bulgaria.....	-0.74	-0.69	-0.80	-0.91	-1.09
Burkina Faso.....	2.77	3.17	2.87	2.63	1.75
Burundi.....	1.04	3.03	3.09	2.65	2.10
Cambodia.....	2.29	1.98	1.89	1.47	0.81
Cameroon.....	2.21	1.88	1.48	1.20	0.67
Canada.....	0.93	1.00	0.80	0.73	0.39
Cape Verde.....	2.33	2.35	2.06	1.67	0.81
Cayman Islands.....	3.78	2.51	0.92	0.69	0.04
Central African Republic.....	2.02	1.33	1.40	1.21	0.86
Chad.....	3.11	3.42	2.85	2.88	2.03

TABLE VIII.8 (continued)

Country or area	Average annual rate of change (per cent)				
	1995-2000	2000-2005	2010-2015	2020-2025	2045-2050
Channel Islands	0.37	0.38	0.35	0.39	0.19
Chile	1.37	1.12	0.90	0.66	0.06
China	0.88	0.65	0.56	0.24	-0.35
China, Hong Kong SAR ²	1.41	1.18	0.92	0.69	0.22
China, Macao SAR ³	1.44	0.74	0.69	0.52	-0.25
Colombia	1.78	1.59	1.25	0.96	0.25
Comoros	2.82	2.65	2.31	1.90	1.09
Congo	3.30	3.02	3.21	3.03	2.07
Cook Islands	-1.16	-0.95	-0.44	-0.53	-1.88
Costa Rica	2.46	1.93	1.32	1.01	0.32
Côte d'Ivoire	2.52	1.63	1.72	1.47	1.05
Croatia	-0.71	0.20	-0.35	-0.45	-0.64
Cuba	0.47	0.26	0.10	-0.15	-0.93
Cyprus	1.46	1.21	1.02	0.84	0.47
Czech Republic	-0.12	-0.09	-0.18	-0.36	-0.62
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	0.88	0.56	0.34	0.33	-0.10
Dem. Republic of the Congo	2.13	2.79	3.01	2.74	1.73
Dem. Republic of Timor-Leste	-3.21	5.42	3.55	2.47	1.68
Denmark	0.42	0.34	0.21	0.24	0.06
Djibouti	3.21	2.09	1.57	1.74	1.08
Dominica	0.72	0.29	0.89	0.60	0.01
Dominican Republic	1.49	1.47	1.23	0.91	0.23
Ecuador	1.54	1.45	1.30	0.97	0.27
Egypt	1.89	1.91	1.67	1.28	0.59
El Salvador	2.05	1.83	1.44	1.14	0.43
Equatorial Guinea	2.40	2.30	2.15	1.92	1.40
Eritrea	2.77	4.26	2.60	2.21	1.36
Estonia	-1.14	-0.55	-0.27	-0.38	-0.46
Ethiopia	2.66	2.44	2.21	1.89	1.21
Faeroe Islands	0.68	0.62	0.62	0.45	0.12
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	3.91	0.52	0.53	0.30	0.18
Fiji	1.09	0.89	0.55	0.41	-0.33
Finland	0.27	0.28	0.20	0.13	-0.12
France	0.37	0.41	0.26	0.14	-0.13
French Guiana	3.41	2.59	2.04	1.65	0.80
French Polynesia	1.80	1.66	1.22	0.88	0.24
Gabon	2.57	1.68	1.39	1.14	0.81
Gambia	3.31	2.85	2.04	1.70	1.00
Georgia	-1.28	-1.07	-0.55	-0.71	-1.31
Germany	0.17	0.08	-0.05	-0.08	-0.17
Ghana	2.28	2.14	1.77	1.46	0.84
Gibraltar	0.27	0.18	0.04	-0.03	-0.35
Greece	0.59	0.26	0.05	-0.08	-0.23
Greenland	0.16	0.26	0.26	0.26	-0.13

TABLE VIII.8 (continued)

Country or area	Average annual rate of change (per cent)				
	1995-2000	2000-2005	2010-2015	2020-2025	2045-2050
Grenada	0.43	0.26	1.42	1.19	0.38
Guadeloupe	0.96	0.86	0.42	0.29	-0.41
Guam	1.30	1.76	1.27	1.07	0.37
Guatemala	2.27	2.41	2.21	1.77	0.79
Guinea	2.28	2.17	2.51	2.18	1.45
Guinea-Bissau	2.77	3.00	3.01	2.96	2.05
Guyana	0.31	0.20	-0.25	-0.61	-2.25
Haiti	1.43	1.43	1.29	1.02	0.53
Holy See ⁴	0.15	-0.10	0.00	-0.23	0.21
Honduras	2.66	2.29	1.87	1.43	0.62
Hungary	-0.20	-0.25	-0.32	-0.40	-0.57
Iceland	1.01	0.92	0.74	0.62	0.17
India	1.75	1.55	1.26	0.93	0.32
Indonesia	1.34	1.26	0.92	0.61	0.06
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1.26	0.93	1.46	0.92	0.31
Iraq	2.95	2.78	2.29	1.95	1.09
Ireland	1.04	1.75	1.11	0.76	0.31
Isle of Man	1.25	-0.05	-0.11	-0.11	-0.42
Israel	2.48	2.00	1.38	1.03	0.46
Italy	0.14	0.13	-0.12	-0.29	-0.52
Jamaica	0.79	0.51	0.34	0.14	-0.61
Japan	0.25	0.17	-0.07	-0.30	-0.49
Jordan	2.96	2.74	1.86	1.47	0.61
Kazakhstan	-1.08	-0.28	0.10	-0.15	-0.69
Kenya	2.40	2.20	2.52	2.08	1.32
Kiribati	2.18	2.06	1.69	1.44	0.74
Kuwait	5.48	3.73	2.08	1.58	0.79
Kyrgyzstan	1.53	1.22	1.00	0.61	-0.03
Lao People's Dem. Republic	2.38	2.31	2.02	1.67	0.78
Latvia	-1.02	-0.57	-0.52	-0.67	-0.87
Lebanon	1.35	1.03	0.99	0.75	0.14
Lesotho	1.10	0.08	-0.27	-0.33	-0.09
Liberia	7.17	1.37	2.85	2.80	2.08
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1.97	1.96	1.72	1.13	0.51
Liechtenstein	1.20	0.98	0.76	0.65	0.29
Lithuania	-0.72	-0.40	-0.43	-0.54	-0.90
Luxembourg	1.44	1.32	1.13	1.06	0.71
Madagascar	2.99	2.78	2.37	2.04	1.28
Malawi	2.60	2.25	2.18	2.05	1.37
Malaysia	2.43	1.95	1.42	1.08	0.41
Maldives	2.84	2.52	2.27	1.82	0.86
Mali	2.76	2.98	2.94	2.79	1.84
Malta	0.73	0.50	0.40	0.25	-0.09
Marshall Islands	0.44	3.45	2.77	1.98	1.06

TABLE VIII.8 (continued)

Country or area	Average annual rate of change (per cent)				
	1995-2000	2000-2005	2010-2015	2020-2025	2045-2050
Martinique	0.56	0.50	0.13	-0.07	-0.92
Mauritania.....	2.79	2.98	2.49	2.12	1.33
Mauritius ⁵	1.06	0.97	0.70	0.47	-0.05
Mexico.....	1.57	1.34	1.01	0.75	-0.02
Micronesia (Fed. States of)	-0.02	0.62	0.43	-0.10	-1.19
Monaco.....	1.10	1.09	1.15	1.07	0.77
Mongolia.....	0.88	1.16	1.21	0.81	0.12
Montserrat.....	-19.27	2.81	0.83	0.41	-0.06
Morocco.....	1.59	1.48	1.33	0.99	0.28
Mozambique	2.44	2.00	1.68	1.54	1.07
Myanmar.....	1.40	1.14	0.81	0.67	0.10
Namibia	2.74	1.40	1.06	1.10	0.71
Nauru.....	2.50	2.23	1.02	0.71	0.16
Nepal	2.39	2.10	1.83	1.57	0.86
Netherlands.....	0.56	0.50	0.26	0.20	-0.12
Netherlands Antilles	-1.22	0.78	0.52	0.42	-0.12
New Caledonia.....	2.18	1.91	1.48	1.19	0.57
New Zealand.....	0.86	1.07	0.62	0.51	0.06
Nicaragua.....	2.04	2.02	1.80	1.34	0.51
Niger.....	3.42	3.39	3.20	3.10	2.12
Nigeria.....	2.48	2.24	1.95	1.58	1.00
Niue.....	-2.00	-2.16	0.94	0.63	0.08
Northern Mariana Islands.....	3.99	2.95	1.49	1.12	0.43
Norway	0.65	0.52	0.46	0.48	0.17
Occupied Palestinian Territory	3.76	3.23	2.86	2.41	1.41
Oman	2.30	1.00	2.06	1.63	0.77
Pakistan	2.47	2.04	1.98	1.60	0.84
Palau.....	2.07	0.67	0.52	0.40	-0.35
Panama	1.99	1.82	1.46	1.16	0.43
Papua New Guinea	2.45	2.11	1.67	1.53	0.76
Paraguay	2.50	2.37	2.02	1.64	0.85
Peru	1.70	1.50	1.36	1.10	0.37
Philippines	2.05	1.84	1.45	1.10	0.37
Pitcairn ⁶	0.30	-0.30	0.00	-1.21	0.00
Poland.....	0.03	-0.06	-0.13	-0.33	-0.70
Portugal	0.39	0.52	0.21	0.04	-0.20
Puerto Rico	0.74	0.62	0.47	0.32	-0.02
Qatar.....	2.85	5.86	1.67	1.16	0.42
Republic of Korea	0.77	0.44	0.22	0.03	-0.65
Republic of Moldova	-0.30	-0.33	-0.22	-0.43	-0.85
Réunion	1.75	1.61	1.12	0.86	0.24
Romania.....	-0.50	-0.37	-0.39	-0.53	-0.78
Russian Federation	-0.22	-0.46	-0.48	-0.59	-0.59
Rwanda.....	7.78	2.38	2.13	1.59	0.96

TABLE VIII.8 (continued)

Country or area	Average annual rate of change (per cent)				
	1995-2000	2000-2005	2010-2015	2020-2025	2045-2050
Saint Helena ⁷	-1.02	-0.06	1.02	0.68	0.15
Saint Kitts and Nevis.....	0.09	1.08	1.05	0.90	0.24
Saint Lucia.....	0.87	0.80	0.76	0.46	-0.13
Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon.....	-0.12	-0.06	1.00	0.69	0.17
Samoa.....	1.07	0.83	0.12	-0.03	-1.54
San Marino.....	0.95	0.85	0.47	0.17	-0.20
São Tomé and Príncipe.....	1.82	2.28	1.93	1.50	0.73
Saudi Arabia.....	2.80	2.69	2.17	1.76	0.83
Senegal.....	2.52	2.39	2.11	1.66	0.80
Serbia and Montenegro.....	-0.01	-0.08	-0.12	-0.20	-0.41
Seychelles.....	0.49	0.88	0.84	0.64	0.01
Sierra Leone.....	1.72	4.07	2.35	2.25	1.56
Singapore.....	2.88	1.48	0.96	0.63	-0.21
Slovakia.....	0.14	0.00	-0.06	-0.24	-0.68
Slovenia.....	0.03	0.00	-0.17	-0.35	-0.68
Solomon Islands.....	2.81	2.64	2.08	1.64	0.68
Somalia.....	2.10	3.20	2.69	2.23	1.42
South Africa.....	1.70	0.78	0.04	0.08	0.06
Spain.....	0.40	1.12	0.17	-0.08	-0.30
Sri Lanka.....	1.01	0.88	0.67	0.40	-0.19
St. Vincent and the Grenadines.....	0.52	0.53	0.36	-0.06	-1.19
Sudan.....	2.28	1.93	1.80	1.42	0.82
Suriname.....	0.92	0.69	0.42	0.10	-0.83
Swaziland.....	1.42	0.18	-0.36	-0.16	0.46
Sweden.....	0.11	0.37	0.32	0.34	0.16
Switzerland.....	0.46	0.24	0.09	0.08	-0.13
Syrian Arab Republic.....	2.61	2.49	2.10	1.52	0.69
Tajikistan.....	1.31	1.10	1.68	1.30	0.43
TFYR Macedonia ⁸	0.46	0.24	0.09	-0.09	-0.46
Thailand.....	1.04	0.89	0.67	0.44	-0.09
Togo.....	3.46	2.72	2.35	1.93	1.01
Tokelau.....	-0.20	-0.29	1.03	0.66	0.19
Tonga.....	0.68	0.42	0.03	-0.34	-1.96
Trinidad and Tobago.....	0.40	0.32	0.22	-0.03	-0.52
Tunisia.....	1.27	1.10	0.92	0.72	0.03
Turkey.....	1.72	1.40	1.14	0.86	0.20
Turkmenistan.....	1.42	1.42	1.26	0.87	0.22
Turks and Caicos Islands.....	4.72	6.07	1.08	0.72	-0.05
Tuvalu.....	0.75	0.50	0.41	0.51	-0.01
Uganda.....	3.03	3.40	3.86	3.62	2.39
Ukraine.....	-0.96	-1.10	-1.06	-1.18	-1.52
United Arab Emirates.....	5.76	6.51	2.09	1.71	0.90
United Kingdom.....	0.34	0.34	0.30	0.37	0.17
United Republic of Tanzania.....	2.34	1.95	1.72	1.39	0.65

TABLE VIII.8 (continued)

Country or area	Average annual rate of change (per cent)				
	1995-2000	2000-2005	2010-2015	2020-2025	2045-2050
United States of America.....	1.05	0.97	0.85	0.68	0.38
United States Virgin Islands	0.65	0.17	-0.16	-0.40	-1.34
Uruguay.....	0.75	0.72	0.56	0.43	0.04
Uzbekistan.....	1.52	1.46	1.40	0.92	0.23
Vanuatu	2.12	1.98	1.71	1.44	0.68
Venezuela.....	2.01	1.82	1.49	1.14	0.42
Viet Nam.....	1.45	1.37	1.15	0.87	0.18
Wallis and Futuna Islands.....	0.90	0.65	1.53	1.19	0.56
Western Sahara	2.88	2.62	4.05	1.64	0.90
Yemen.....	3.29	3.13	3.01	2.50	1.54
Zambia	2.26	1.73	1.76	1.64	1.12
Zimbabwe.....	1.27	0.65	0.59	0.40	0.35

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2005). *World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision. Highlights*. New York: United Nations.

¹ Including Christmas Islands, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Norfolk Island.

² As of July 1st 1997, Hong Kong became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.

³ As of December 20th 1999, Macao became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.

⁴ Refers to the Vatican City State.

⁵ Including Agalega, Rodrigues and St. Brandon.

⁶ The population of Pitcairn is 67 in 2005 and 58 in 2050.

⁷ Including Ascension and Tristan da Cunha.

⁸ The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

TABLE VIII.9. COUNTRIES OR AREAS WHOSE POPULATION IS PROJECTED TO DECREASE BETWEEN 2005 AND 2050 (MEDIUM VARIANT)

Rank	Country or area	Population (thousands)		Difference	
		2005	2050	Absolute	Percentage
More developed regions					
1.	Ukraine	46 481	26 393	- 20 088	-43.2
2.	Bulgaria	7 726	5 065	- 2 661	-34.4
3.	Belarus.....	9 755	7 017	- 2 738	-28.1
4.	Latvia	2 307	1 678	- 629	-27.3
5.	Lithuania.....	3 431	2 565	- 866	-25.3
6.	Romania.....	21 711	16 757	- 4 954	-22.8
7.	Russian Federation	143 202	111 752	- 31 449	-22.0
8.	Republic of Moldova	4 206	3 312	- 894	-21.3
9.	Croatia	4 551	3 686	- 866	-19.0
10.	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3 907	3 170	- 737	-18.9
11.	Hungary	10 098	8 262	- 1 835	-18.2
12.	Czech Republic	10 220	8 452	- 1 767	-17.3
13.	Poland.....	38 530	31 916	- 6 613	-17.2
14.	Slovenia.....	1 967	1 630	- 336	-17.1
15.	Estonia.....	1 330	1 119	- 210	-15.8
16.	Slovakia.....	5 401	4 612	- 789	-14.6
17.	Japan.....	128 085	112 198	- 15 887	-12.4
18.	Italy	58 093	50 912	- 7 181	-12.4
19.	Serbia and Montenegro.....	10 503	9 426	- 1 077	-10.3
20.	TFYR Macedonia.....	2 034	1 884	- 150	-7.4
21.	Germany.....	82 689	78 765	- 3 925	-4.7
22.	Greece	11 120	10 742	- 378	-3.4
23.	Austria.....	8 189	8 073	- 116	-1.4
24.	Spain.....	43 064	42 541	- 523	-1.2
25.	Belgium.....	10 419	10 302	- 117	-1.1
Less developed regions					
1.	Guyana	751	488	- 263	-35.0
2.	Georgia	4 474	2 985	- 1 490	-33.3
3.	Tonga	102	75	- 27	-26.7
4.	United States Virgin Islands.....	112	82	- 30	-26.4
5.	Armenia.....	3 016	2 506	- 510	-16.9
6.	Samoa.....	185	157	- 28	-15.3
7.	Cuba	11 269	9 749	- 1 520	-13.5
8.	Kazakhstan.....	14 825	13 086	- 1 739	-11.7
9.	Martinique	396	350	- 46	-11.5
10.	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	119	105	- 14	-11.4
11.	Lesotho	1 795	1 601	- 194	-10.8
12.	Micronesia (Fed. States of)	110	99	- 12	-10.8

TABLE VIII.9 (continued)

Rank	Country or area	Population (thousands)		Difference	
		2005	2050	Absolute	Percentage
13.	Republic of Korea	47 817	44 629	- 3 188	-6.7
14.	Botswana	1 765	1 658	- 107	-6.1
15.	Trinidad and Tobago	1 305	1 230	- 76	-5.8
16.	Barbados	270	255	- 14	-5.3
17.	Suriname.....	449	429	- 20	-4.4
18.	Jamaica	2 651	2 586	- 65	-2.4
19.	Swaziland.....	1 032	1 026	- 6	-0.6

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2005). *World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision. Highlights*. New York: United Nations.

TABLE VIII.10. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION IN SELECTED AGE GROUPS, BY COUNTRY, 2005 AND 2050
(MEDIUM VARIANT)

Country or area	2005				2050			
	Age groups				Age groups			
	0-14	15-59	60+	80+	0-14	15-59	60+	80+
World ¹	28.2	61.4	10.4	1.3	20.2	58.1	21.7	4.3
Afghanistan.....	46.5	49.1	4.4	0.2	33.1	60.5	6.4	0.4
Albania.....	27.0	61.1	12.0	1.2	17.1	56.4	26.5	5.3
Algeria.....	29.6	63.9	6.5	0.6	18.2	57.5	24.3	3.4
Angola.....	46.5	49.6	3.9	0.2	33.9	59.9	6.1	0.5
Argentina.....	26.4	59.6	13.9	2.3	17.8	57.4	24.8	5.2
Armenia.....	20.8	64.7	14.5	1.6	15.4	51.3	33.2	6.6
Australia ²	19.6	63.0	17.3	3.4	16.2	53.9	29.9	8.7
Austria.....	15.5	61.8	22.7	4.4	13.6	49.2	37.2	12.9
Azerbaijan.....	25.8	65.0	9.2	0.8	16.9	56.2	26.9	5.2
Bahamas.....	28.3	62.3	9.3	1.2	17.8	56.7	25.4	6.5
Bahrain.....	27.1	68.4	4.5	0.4	16.3	60.6	23.1	5.2
Bangladesh.....	35.5	58.9	5.7	0.4	21.1	62.2	16.7	1.9
Barbados.....	18.9	67.9	13.2	2.7	14.7	49.4	35.9	10.0
Belarus.....	15.2	66.2	18.6	2.4	14.1	50.6	35.3	6.5
Belgium.....	16.8	60.8	22.4	4.6	15.2	51.4	33.3	10.8
Belize.....	36.8	57.3	5.9	0.9	19.3	61.4	19.3	3.1
Benin.....	44.2	51.5	4.3	0.3	28.0	62.4	9.6	0.8
Bhutan.....	38.4	54.6	7.0	0.6	23.5	61.8	14.7	1.6
Bolivia.....	38.1	55.2	6.7	0.6	20.0	62.5	17.5	2.8
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	16.5	64.3	19.2	1.4	13.7	50.6	35.7	8.0
Botswana.....	37.6	57.2	5.1	0.4	28.5	64.8	6.8	1.1
Brazil.....	27.9	63.3	8.8	1.2	17.7	57.3	25.0	5.5
Brunei Darussalam.....	29.6	65.7	4.7	0.4	18.6	61.3	20.0	3.4
Bulgaria.....	13.8	63.8	22.4	2.9	12.9	48.4	38.8	7.7
Burkina Faso.....	47.2	48.6	4.2	0.3	32.1	61.1	6.7	0.5
Burundi.....	45.0	50.8	4.2	0.4	38.5	55.9	5.6	0.4
Cambodia.....	37.1	57.3	5.6	0.3	23.0	61.9	15.0	1.6
Cameroon.....	41.2	53.1	5.6	0.5	25.4	63.5	11.1	1.0
Canada.....	17.6	64.5	17.9	3.5	15.7	52.4	31.8	10.0
Cape Verde.....	39.5	54.9	5.5	0.5	22.5	61.2	16.4	2.1
Central African Republic.....	43.0	51.0	6.1	0.5	29.1	63.1	7.8	0.7
Chad.....	47.3	48.1	4.7	0.3	37.0	57.9	5.1	0.4
Channel Islands.....	16.4	64.2	19.4	3.6	16.0	54.0	30.0	9.9
Chile.....	24.9	63.5	11.6	1.7	16.5	54.8	28.7	7.6
China.....	21.4	67.7	10.9	1.1	15.7	53.3	31.0	7.2
China, Hong Kong SAR ³	14.4	70.2	15.4	2.8	12.4	48.8	38.7	13.2
China, Macao SAR ⁴	16.3	73.1	10.6	1.9	11.0	47.8	41.2	13.2
Colombia.....	31.0	61.5	7.5	1.0	18.1	58.5	23.3	5.2
Comoros.....	42.0	53.7	4.3	0.3	24.8	62.8	12.4	1.2

TABLE VIII.10 (continued)

Country or area*	2005				2050			
	Age groups				Age groups			
	0-14	15-59	60+	80+	0-14	15-59	60+	80+
Congo.....	47.1	48.3	4.5	0.3	35.5	59.2	5.3	0.4
Costa Rica.....	28.4	63.4	8.3	1.3	16.9	56.6	26.5	6.0
Côte d'Ivoire.....	41.9	52.9	5.3	0.3	25.5	64.1	10.4	0.8
Croatia.....	15.5	62.4	22.1	2.9	14.4	50.0	35.6	9.0
Cuba.....	19.1	65.7	15.3	2.4	13.6	48.7	37.7	12.5
Cyprus.....	19.9	63.3	16.8	2.7	15.9	54.4	29.7	7.2
Czech Republic.....	14.6	65.3	20.0	3.1	13.2	47.5	39.3	9.0
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea.....	25.0	63.8	11.2	0.8	17.4	59.4	23.2	4.1
Dem. Republic of the Congo.....	47.3	48.5	4.3	0.3	34.8	59.6	5.5	0.4
Dem. Republic of Timor-Leste.....	41.1	54.0	5.0	0.2	31.2	60.3	8.5	0.6
Denmark.....	18.8	60.1	21.1	4.2	16.7	55.2	28.2	8.4
Djibouti.....	41.5	53.8	4.7	0.3	25.4	63.9	10.8	0.9
Dominican Republic.....	32.7	61.0	6.2	0.6	19.4	59.7	20.9	4.0
Ecuador.....	32.4	59.3	8.3	1.2	18.3	58.6	23.0	4.9
Egypt.....	33.6	59.3	7.1	0.6	20.9	60.3	18.8	2.4
El Salvador.....	34.0	58.4	7.6	1.0	19.3	59.7	21.0	3.6
Equatorial Guinea.....	44.4	49.6	6.0	0.5	35.0	60.0	4.9	0.6
Eritrea.....	44.8	51.3	4.0	0.2	28.5	63.1	8.4	0.6
Estonia.....	15.2	63.3	21.6	3.2	15.8	50.6	33.6	7.1
Ethiopia.....	44.5	50.8	4.7	0.3	28.7	62.7	8.6	0.8
Fiji.....	31.7	61.9	6.4	0.4	17.9	60.7	21.5	3.0
Finland.....	17.3	61.4	21.3	4.0	15.4	52.0	32.6	10.5
France.....	18.2	60.7	21.1	4.7	15.7	51.2	33.0	10.9
French Guiana.....	34.4	59.2	6.4	0.6	18.8	61.7	19.5	4.1
French Polynesia.....	27.8	64.3	7.9	0.6	17.8	57.6	24.5	5.0
Gabon.....	40.0	53.7	6.2	0.8	24.9	63.7	11.3	1.5
Gambia.....	40.1	53.9	6.0	0.4	24.7	63.0	12.3	1.4
Georgia.....	18.9	63.2	17.9	2.1	13.9	50.0	36.1	7.7
Germany.....	14.3	60.6	25.1	4.4	14.9	50.1	35.0	12.2
Ghana.....	39.0	55.3	5.7	0.5	23.7	62.6	13.7	1.4
Greece.....	14.3	62.7	23.0	3.6	13.7	49.6	36.8	9.5
Guadeloupe.....	24.8	61.3	13.8	2.5	15.6	51.3	33.1	11.2
Guam.....	30.0	61.1	8.9	0.7	18.9	59.8	21.4	4.9
Guatemala.....	43.2	50.6	6.1	0.7	22.7	63.8	13.4	2.1
Guinea.....	43.7	50.6	5.6	0.3	28.7	62.4	8.8	0.9
Guinea-Bissau.....	47.5	47.7	4.7	0.3	36.1	58.7	5.2	0.4
Guyana.....	29.3	63.3	7.4	1.0	13.3	51.5	35.2	6.8
Haiti.....	37.5	56.5	6.0	0.6	23.0	61.3	15.7	2.2
Honduras.....	39.2	55.2	5.6	0.7	19.7	62.6	17.7	3.0
Hungary.....	15.7	63.5	20.8	3.2	13.7	50.1	36.2	7.9
Iceland.....	22.0	62.2	15.8	3.1	16.3	53.2	30.5	9.2
India.....	32.1	60.0	7.9	0.8	18.3	61.0	20.7	3.3
Indonesia.....	28.3	63.3	8.4	0.6	17.6	58.7	23.7	3.3
Iran (Islamic Republic of).....	28.7	64.9	6.4	0.6	17.8	56.3	25.9	3.1

TABLE VIII.10 (continued)

Country or area*	2005				2050			
	Age groups				Age groups			
	0-14	15-59	60+	80+	0-14	15-59	60+	80+
Iraq	41.0	54.5	4.5	0.3	24.3	62.7	13.1	1.3
Ireland.....	20.2	64.8	15.1	2.6	15.5	52.3	32.3	7.6
Israel.....	27.8	59.0	13.3	2.5	18.1	57.2	24.6	6.0
Italy	14.0	60.4	25.6	5.1	13.1	45.5	41.3	15.2
Jamaica	31.2	58.6	10.2	1.9	18.5	57.9	23.6	5.6
Japan.....	14.0	59.7	26.3	4.8	13.4	44.9	41.7	15.3
Jordan	37.2	57.7	5.1	0.4	19.2	62.0	18.9	2.7
Kazakhstan.....	23.1	65.6	11.3	1.1	16.9	55.5	27.5	4.3
Kenya	42.8	53.1	4.1	0.4	28.0	62.1	9.9	0.8
Kuwait	24.3	72.6	3.1	0.2	17.1	58.7	24.2	4.6
Kyrgyzstan.....	31.5	60.9	7.6	0.9	18.1	59.6	22.2	3.4
Lao People's Dem. Republic	40.9	53.8	5.3	0.4	22.6	64.3	13.1	1.3
Latvia.....	14.7	62.8	22.5	3.5	13.8	48.0	38.3	9.0
Lebanon	28.6	61.1	10.3	1.0	17.7	58.0	24.4	4.3
Lesotho	38.6	53.9	7.5	0.7	29.6	61.6	8.8	1.0
Liberia	47.1	49.3	3.6	0.2	37.0	58.5	4.5	0.3
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.....	30.1	63.5	6.5	0.5	18.6	57.8	23.7	3.5
Lithuania.....	16.7	62.6	20.7	3.0	13.2	48.9	37.9	9.4
Luxembourg.....	18.9	62.8	18.3	3.1	16.6	56.1	27.3	7.3
Madagascar	44.0	51.2	4.8	0.4	27.7	62.7	9.6	1.0
Malawi.....	47.3	48.0	4.7	0.3	32.2	61.9	5.9	0.5
Malaysia	32.4	60.6	7.0	0.6	18.2	60.2	21.6	3.9
Maldives	40.7	54.2	5.1	0.4	21.1	63.9	15.0	1.6
Mali	48.2	47.5	4.2	0.2	33.1	60.6	6.3	0.4
Malta	17.6	63.6	18.8	3.0	14.7	50.1	35.2	9.3
Martinique	21.5	61.7	16.8	3.3	12.6	47.0	40.3	14.5
Mauritania.....	43.0	51.7	5.3	0.4	27.9	62.4	9.7	0.9
Mauritius ⁵	24.6	65.8	9.6	1.3	17.0	56.8	26.3	5.8
Mexico.....	31.0	61.2	7.8	1.0	16.7	55.9	27.4	5.8
Micronesia (Fed. States of)	39.0	56.1	4.9	0.7	25.0	58.0	17.0	2.4
Mongolia.....	30.5	63.8	5.7	0.6	17.4	58.8	23.8	3.2
Morocco.....	31.1	62.1	6.8	0.5	19.2	59.1	21.7	3.1
Mozambique	44.0	50.8	5.2	0.4	30.0	62.4	7.6	0.8
Myanmar.....	29.5	63.0	7.5	0.8	17.1	58.5	24.4	3.8
Namibia	41.5	53.2	5.3	0.5	26.2	64.3	9.4	1.3
Nepal	39.0	55.2	5.8	0.4	22.8	63.1	14.1	1.4
Netherlands.....	18.2	62.6	19.2	3.6	15.6	53.1	31.3	10.1
Netherlands Antilles	22.9	63.2	14.0	1.8	16.4	56.1	27.5	8.4
New Caledonia.....	28.2	62.6	9.2	0.9	17.6	58.2	24.2	5.3
New Zealand.....	21.3	61.9	16.7	3.3	16.0	53.9	30.0	9.2
Nicaragua.....	38.9	56.2	4.9	0.5	19.5	61.7	18.8	2.8
Niger.....	49.0	47.7	3.3	0.1	36.2	58.6	5.2	0.3
Nigeria.....	44.3	50.9	4.8	0.3	27.4	63.7	9.0	0.7
Norway.....	19.6	60.4	20.0	4.7	16.3	53.7	30.0	9.5

TABLE VIII.10 (continued)

Country or area*	2005				2050			
	Age groups				Age groups			
	0-14	15-59	60+	80+	0-14	15-59	60+	80+
Occupied Palestinian Territory	45.5	50.0	4.5	0.5	26.3	62.6	11.1	1.4
Oman	34.5	61.4	4.2	0.3	20.6	59.7	19.7	2.7
Pakistan	38.3	55.9	5.8	0.5	22.4	62.2	15.3	1.9
Panama	30.4	60.9	8.8	1.2	18.5	58.7	22.8	5.0
Papua New Guinea	40.3	55.8	3.9	0.2	22.9	65.0	12.1	1.1
Paraguay	37.6	56.8	5.6	0.6	22.4	61.3	16.2	2.7
Peru	32.2	60.0	7.8	0.9	18.8	59.5	21.7	4.1
Philippines	35.1	58.8	6.1	0.5	19.0	61.0	20.0	2.8
Poland	16.3	66.8	16.8	2.5	13.3	48.9	37.9	8.1
Portugal	15.9	61.8	22.3	3.8	14.4	49.3	36.3	9.9
Puerto Rico	22.3	60.9	16.9	3.0	16.5	54.6	28.9	7.2
Qatar	21.7	75.6	2.6	0.1	16.5	59.0	24.5	3.1
Republic of Korea	18.6	67.7	13.7	1.4	12.0	46.8	41.2	13.0
Republic of Moldova	18.3	68.0	13.7	1.5	13.5	51.2	35.3	6.0
Réunion	27.3	62.9	9.8	1.3	18.3	58.2	23.4	5.7
Romania	15.4	65.3	19.3	2.4	13.4	49.0	37.6	7.2
Russian Federation	15.3	67.6	17.1	2.2	16.6	52.3	31.1	5.9
Rwanda	43.5	52.6	3.9	0.3	28.3	62.2	9.5	0.7
Saint Lucia	28.8	61.4	9.7	1.9	17.9	57.4	24.7	4.5
Samoa	40.7	52.8	6.5	0.8	19.6	60.0	20.4	4.6
São Tomé and Príncipe	39.5	54.8	5.7	0.5	22.4	61.9	15.7	1.2
Saudi Arabia	37.3	58.2	4.6	0.4	19.9	63.7	16.4	2.4
Senegal	42.6	52.5	4.9	0.4	23.4	64.4	12.2	1.1
Serbia and Montenegro	18.3	63.2	18.5	2.2	15.6	53.4	31.0	6.2
Sierra Leone	42.8	51.7	5.5	0.2	32.5	60.7	6.8	0.4
Singapore	19.5	68.2	12.2	1.5	12.6	49.3	38.0	14.0
Slovakia	16.7	67.1	16.2	2.5	12.7	48.7	38.6	8.2
Slovenia	13.9	65.6	20.5	3.1	12.7	47.2	40.2	10.9
Solomon Islands	40.6	55.2	4.2	0.2	21.2	65.2	13.6	1.0
Somalia	44.1	51.7	4.2	0.3	30.2	61.5	8.3	0.7
South Africa	32.6	60.6	6.8	0.5	23.6	63.3	13.1	2.5
Spain	14.3	64.3	21.4	4.1	14.3	46.1	39.7	12.3
Sri Lanka	24.1	65.2	10.7	1.1	16.4	54.2	29.4	6.1
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	29.2	61.9	8.9	1.1	16.8	51.4	31.9	5.0
Sudan	39.2	55.1	5.6	0.4	24.0	62.9	13.0	1.4
Suriname	30.1	61.0	9.0	1.0	16.7	55.7	27.6	5.4
Swaziland	41.0	53.6	5.4	0.4	31.1	64.2	4.7	0.6
Sweden	17.5	59.2	23.4	5.3	16.1	53.0	30.9	9.7
Switzerland	16.5	61.7	21.8	4.5	15.5	50.8	33.7	12.4
Syrian Arab Republic	36.9	58.4	4.7	0.4	19.4	61.1	19.5	2.5
Tajikistan	39.0	55.9	5.1	0.5	19.9	63.7	16.4	2.2
TFYR Macedonia ⁶	19.6	64.9	15.5	1.7	15.1	52.6	32.2	6.6
Thailand	23.8	65.7	10.5	0.8	16.8	55.5	27.8	5.8
Togo	43.5	51.7	4.9	0.3	24.6	64.5	10.9	1.0

TABLE VIII.10 (continued)

Country or area*	2005				2050			
	Age groups				Age groups			
	0-14	15-59	60+	80+	0-14	15-59	60+	80+
Tonga.....	35.9	55.3	8.8	1.0	17.5	54.8	27.8	5.2
Trinidad and Tobago	21.5	67.7	10.7	1.6	16.6	50.9	32.5	7.0
Tunisia.....	25.9	65.4	8.6	0.8	16.3	54.9	28.8	4.8
Turkey	29.2	62.8	8.0	0.6	18.1	59.2	22.8	3.4
Turkmenistan	31.8	62.0	6.2	0.6	18.4	60.4	21.2	2.9
Uganda	50.5	45.7	3.8	0.3	37.9	57.1	5.0	0.3
Ukraine.....	14.9	64.2	20.9	2.7	13.2	48.1	38.7	7.9
United Arab Emirates	22.0	76.4	1.6	0.2	14.5	62.1	23.3	3.8
United Kingdom.....	17.9	60.9	21.2	4.4	16.4	54.2	29.4	8.8
United Republic of Tanzania.....	42.6	52.3	5.1	0.3	24.0	65.3	10.7	0.9
United States of America	20.8	62.5	16.7	3.6	17.3	56.3	26.4	7.3
United States Virgin Islands.....	24.1	59.3	16.6	2.0	14.9	52.3	32.8	12.0
Uruguay.....	24.3	58.3	17.4	3.2	17.0	56.4	26.7	6.4
Uzbekistan	33.2	60.6	6.2	0.7	18.3	60.6	21.1	3.1
Vanuatu	39.9	54.9	5.1	0.4	23.1	61.9	15.0	1.9
Venezuela	31.2	61.2	7.6	0.8	18.5	59.1	22.4	4.5
Viet Nam	29.5	63.0	7.5	1.0	17.4	57.1	25.5	4.4
Western Sahara.....	34.4	59.6	6.0	0.3	21.8	60.1	18.1	1.7
Yemen	46.4	50.0	3.6	0.3	28.6	62.5	8.8	0.7
Zambia.....	45.8	49.5	4.6	0.3	31.2	62.4	6.4	0.5
Zimbabwe	40.0	54.6	5.4	0.5	27.6	63.2	9.2	1.0

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2005). *World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision. Highlights*. New York: United Nations.

¹ The percentage distribution of the population for the world makes allowance for the percentage distribution of countries and areas with less than 100,000 inhabitants in 2000.

² Including Christmas Islands, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Norfolk Island.

³ As of July 1st 1997, Hong Kong became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.

⁴ As of December 20th 1999, Macao became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.

⁵ Including Agalega, Rodrigues and St. Brandon.

⁶ The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

* Countries or areas with 100,000 inhabitants or more in 2000.

TABLE VIII.11. TEN COUNTRIES OR AREAS WITH THE OLDEST AND TEN COUNTRIES WITH THE YOUNGEST POPULATIONS, 1950, 1975, 2005 AND 2050 (MEDIUM VARIANT)

1950			1975			2005			2050		
Rank	Country or area	Median age	Rank	Country or area	Median age	Rank	Country or area	Median age	Rank	Country or area	Median age
<i>A. Oldest population</i>											
1.	Austria	35.8	1.	Germany	35.4	1.	Japan	42.9	1.	China, Macao SAR	54.4
2.	Channel Islands	35.7	2.	Sweden	35.3	2.	Italy	42.3	2.	Republic of Korea	53.9
3.	Belgium	35.6	3.	Latvia	34.8	3.	Germany	42.1	3.	Martinique	53.0
4.	Germany	35.4	4.	Channel Islands	34.6	4.	Finland	40.9	4.	Italy	52.5
5.	Luxembourg	35.0	5.	Luxembourg	34.4	5.	Switzerland	40.8	5.	Japan	52.3
6.	United Kingdom	34.6	6.	Hungary	34.2	6.	Belgium	40.6	6.	Singapore	52.1
7.	France	34.5	7.	Belgium	34.1	7.	Croatia	40.6	7.	Slovenia	51.9
8.	Sweden	34.3	8.	Estonia	34.1	8.	Austria	40.6	8.	Ukraine	51.9
9.	Switzerland	33.3	9.	Bulgaria	34.0	9.	Bulgaria	40.6	9.	Slovakia	51.8
10.	Norway	32.7	10.	United Kingdom	33.9	10.	Slovenia	40.2	10.	Lithuania	51.7
<i>B. Youngest population</i>											
1.	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	15.4	1.	Niger	16.0	1.	Uganda	14.8	1.	Burundi	20.3
2.	Tonga	15.5	2.	Honduras	15.9	2.	Niger	15.5	2.	Uganda	20.5
3.	Djibouti	16.5	3.	Nicaragua	15.9	3.	Mali	15.8	3.	Liberia	20.9
4.	Samoa	16.6	4.	Swaziland	15.7	4.	Malawi	16.3	4.	Chad	21.0
5.	Fiji	16.6	5.	Rwanda	15.7	5.	Liberia	16.3	5.	Niger	21.5
6.	Rwanda	16.7	6.	Syrian Arab Republic	15.7	6.	Guinea-Bissau	16.2	6.	Guinea-Bissau	21.5
7.	Vanuatu	16.8	7.	Zimbabwe	15.5	7.	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	16.3	7.	Equatorial Guinea	21.8
8.	United Rep. of Tanzania	16.9	8.	Botswana	15.5	8.	Congo	16.3	8.	Congo	21.9
9.	Malawi	17.1	9.	Kenya	15.1	9.	Chad	16.3	9.	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	22.1
10.	Mali	17.2	10.	Yemen	15.0	10.	Burkina Faso	16.2	10.	Angola	22.9
	WORLD	23.86		WORLD	22.43		WORLD	28.1		WORLD	37.8

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2005). *World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision. Highlights*. New York: United Nations.

TABLE VIII.12. MEDIAN AGE OF THE POPULATION, BY COUNTRY, 1950, 2005 AND 2050
(MEDIUM VARIANT)

<i>Country or area*</i>	<i>Median age</i>		
	<i>1950</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2050</i>
World ¹	23.9	28.1	37.8
Afghanistan.....	18.6	16.7	23.4
Albania.....	20.6	28.3	42.0
Algeria.....	19.9	24.0	39.4
Angola.....	19.4	16.6	22.9
Argentina.....	25.7	28.9	40.3
Armenia.....	22.4	31.7	47.6
Australia ²	30.4	36.6	43.6
Austria.....	35.8	40.6	50.0
Azerbaijan.....	22.8	27.5	42.1
Bahamas.....	20.7	27.6	40.7
Bahrain.....	18.9	29.8	40.6
Bangladesh.....	21.6	22.1	34.8
Barbados.....	24.6	34.7	48.3
Belarus.....	27.2	37.8	48.4
Belgium.....	35.6	40.6	46.3
Belize.....	20.8	21.2	37.3
Benin.....	23.7	17.6	27.5
Bhutan.....	19.5	20.1	32.3
Bolivia.....	19.2	20.8	35.9
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	20.0	38.0	49.5
Botswana.....	17.6	19.9	25.7
Brazil.....	19.2	26.8	40.3
Brunei Darussalam.....	22.4	26.2	37.4
Bulgaria.....	27.3	40.6	51.2
Burkina Faso.....	18.4	16.2	24.1
Burundi.....	19.5	17.0	20.3
Cambodia.....	18.7	20.3	32.6
Cameroon.....	20.3	18.8	29.5
Canada.....	27.7	38.6	45.2
Cape Verde.....	21.4	19.3	33.7
Central African Republic.....	22.6	18.1	26.0
Chad.....	21.5	16.3	21.0
Channel Islands.....	35.7	39.7	43.6
Chile.....	22.2	30.6	43.1
China.....	23.9	32.6	44.8
China, Hong Kong SAR ³	23.7	38.9	51.0
China, Macao SAR ⁴	25.3	36.6	54.4
Colombia.....	18.7	25.4	39.3
Comoros.....	18.2	18.7	30.7
Congo.....	20.0	16.3	21.9
Costa Rica.....	21.6	26.1	41.8

TABLE VIII.12 (continued)

Country or area*	Median age		
	1950	2005	2050
Côte d'Ivoire.....	18.3	18.5	29.5
Croatia	27.9	40.6	48.8
Cuba	23.3	35.6	49.9
Cyprus	23.7	35.3	44.1
Czech Republic	32.7	39.0	51.6
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea.....	19.5	31.1	40.5
Dem. Republic of the Congo	18.1	16.3	22.1
Dem. Republic of Timor-Leste.....	19.6	18.4	25.4
Denmark	31.8	39.5	42.8
Djibouti.....	16.5	18.9	29.9
Dominican Republic	17.7	23.3	37.1
Ecuador.....	20.6	24.0	39.1
Egypt	20.0	22.8	35.7
El Salvador.....	18.3	23.3	37.5
Equatorial Guinea.....	23.8	17.6	21.8
Eritrea.....	17.3	17.4	27.0
Estonia.....	29.9	38.9	45.6
Ethiopia.....	17.9	17.5	26.8
Fiji.....	16.6	24.5	39.4
Finland.....	27.7	40.9	45.6
France	34.5	39.3	45.5
French Guiana	26.6	24.0	37.6
French Polynesia	17.8	26.9	40.1
Gabon	28.4	19.4	29.8
Gambia	19.5	19.8	30.6
Georgia	27.3	35.5	50.4
Germany	35.4	42.1	47.4
Ghana	17.4	19.8	31.7
Greece.....	26.0	39.7	49.3
Guadeloupe	20.9	34.1	47.6
Guam.....	22.8	28.1	37.9
Guatemala.....	17.5	18.1	31.9
Guinea	18.8	18.0	26.8
Guinea-Bissau	21.7	16.2	21.5
Guyana.....	19.8	25.7	49.6
Haiti.....	22.4	20.0	32.5
Honduras.....	17.2	19.8	35.7
Hungary	29.9	38.8	49.6
Iceland	26.5	34.1	44.1
India.....	20.4	24.3	38.7
Indonesia.....	20.0	26.5	40.5
Iran (Islamic Republic of).....	21.1	23.4	40.6
Iraq	20.1	19.1	31.2
Ireland.....	29.6	34.2	45.8
Israel.....	25.5	28.9	39.7

TABLE VIII.12 (continued)

Country or area*	Median age		
	1950	2005	2050
Italy	29.0	42.3	52.5
Jamaica	22.2	24.9	39.3
Japan.....	22.3	42.9	52.3
Jordan	17.2	21.3	37.0
Kazakhstan.....	23.2	29.4	42.1
Kenya	20.0	17.9	27.6
Kuwait	21.5	29.5	39.7
Kyrgyzstan.....	25.3	23.8	39.5
Lao People's Dem. Republic.....	18.9	19.1	32.1
Latvia.....	30.5	39.5	50.5
Lebanon	23.2	26.8	40.5
Lesotho	19.8	19.2	25.1
Liberia	19.2	16.3	20.9
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.....	19.0	23.9	39.3
Lithuania.....	27.8	37.8	51.7
Luxembourg.....	35.0	38.1	42.9
Madagascar	19.0	17.8	27.8
Malawi.....	17.1	16.3	23.7
Malaysia.....	19.8	24.7	39.3
Maldives	24.7	18.9	34.0
Mali	17.2	15.8	23.4
Malta.....	23.7	38.1	48.0
Martinique.....	21.9	36.4	53.0
Mauritania.....	18.0	18.4	27.7
Mauritius ⁵	17.3	30.4	42.0
Mexico.....	19.1	25.0	43.0
Micronesia (Fed. States of)	19.8	19.6	33.1
Mongolia.....	19.0	23.7	40.6
Morocco.....	17.7	24.2	37.9
Mozambique	19.1	17.7	25.4
Myanmar.....	21.8	25.5	41.2
Namibia	20.9	18.6	28.1
Nepal	21.1	20.1	32.7
Netherlands	28.0	39.3	45.3
Netherlands Antilles	23.3	36.2	42.8
New Caledonia.....	22.5	28.4	40.5
New Zealand.....	29.4	35.8	44.0
Nicaragua.....	17.7	19.7	36.8
Niger.....	17.9	15.5	21.5
Nigeria.....	19.1	17.5	27.9
Norway	32.7	38.2	43.8
Occupied Palestinian Territory	17.2	17.1	29.1
Oman	18.8	22.3	35.9
Pakistan.....	21.2	20.0	33.3
Panama	20.2	26.1	38.6

TABLE VIII.12 (continued)

Country or area*	Median age		
	1950	2005	2050
Papua New Guinea	20.3	19.7	32.1
Paraguay	20.9	20.8	33.4
Peru	19.1	24.2	38.1
Philippines	18.2	22.2	37.9
Poland.....	25.8	36.5	50.8
Portugal.....	26.2	39.5	48.7
Puerto Rico	18.4	33.3	43.1
Qatar	18.9	30.9	40.4
Republic of Korea.....	19.1	35.1	53.9
Republic of Moldova	26.6	33.0	49.6
Réunion.....	20.3	29.3	39.2
Romania.....	26.1	36.7	50.1
Russian Federation	25.0	37.3	43.5
Rwanda.....	16.7	17.5	27.4
Saint Lucia	20.7	25.6	40.3
Samoa	16.6	19.4	39.5
São Tomé and Príncipe.....	24.6	19.6	33.6
Saudi Arabia.....	19.0	21.6	35.1
Senegal	19.2	18.2	31.3
Serbia and Montenegro.....	25.6	36.5	45.0
Sierra Leone.....	20.4	18.4	23.9
Singapore.....	20.0	37.5	52.1
Slovakia	27.3	35.6	51.8
Slovenia	27.7	40.2	51.9
Solomon Islands.....	18.3	19.2	33.4
Somalia.....	19.5	17.9	25.6
South Africa.....	20.9	23.5	30.2
Spain.....	27.7	38.6	49.9
Sri Lanka.....	20.2	29.6	43.5
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	15.4	24.6	44.8
Sudan.....	18.1	20.1	31.2
Suriname.....	20.1	25.1	43.3
Swaziland.....	18.4	18.1	24.0
Sweden	34.3	40.1	43.9
Switzerland	33.3	40.8	46.5
Syrian Arab Republic.....	19.2	20.6	37.0
Tajikistan	22.3	19.3	35.4
TFYR Macedonia ⁶	22.3	34.2	46.5
Thailand.....	18.6	30.5	42.5
Togo	19.4	17.9	29.9
Tonga.....	15.5	21.8	44.7
Trinidad and Tobago.....	20.7	29.4	43.9
Tunisia.....	20.9	26.8	43.3
Turkey	19.4	26.3	39.5
Turkmenistan	23.5	23.3	38.8

TABLE VIII.12 (continued)

Country or area*	Median age		
	1950	2005	2050
Uganda.....	17.7	14.8	20.5
Ukraine	27.6	39.0	51.9
United Arab Emirates	18.9	29.0	40.0
United Kingdom.....	34.6	39.0	42.9
United Republic of Tanzania.....	16.9	18.2	29.9
United States of America	30.0	36.1	41.1
United States Virgin Islands.....	22.0	35.0	47.2
Uruguay	27.8	32.1	41.8
Uzbekistan	24.1	22.6	38.9
Vanuatu.....	16.8	19.6	33.0
Venezuela	18.3	24.7	38.5
Viet Nam.....	24.6	24.9	41.3
Western Sahara.....	18.7	22.7	34.2
Yemen	18.9	16.5	27.2
Zambia.....	17.5	16.7	24.4
Zimbabwe	19.0	18.7	26.7

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2005). *World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision. Highlights*. New York: United Nations.

¹ The median age of the population for the world makes allowance for the median age of countries and areas with less than 100,000 inhabitants in 2000.

² Including Christmas Islands, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Norfolk Island.

³ As of July 1st 1997, Hong Kong became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.

⁴ As of December 20th 1999, Macao became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.

⁵ Including Agalega, Rodrigues and St. Brandon.

⁶ The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

* Countries or areas with 100,000 inhabitants or more in 2000.

TABLE VIII.13. TEN COUNTRIES OR AREAS WITH HIGHEST AND TEN COUNTRIES OR AREAS WITH THE LOWEST TOTAL FERTILITY, 1970-1975, 2000-2005 AND 2045-2050 (MEDIUM VARIANT)

1970-1975			2000-2005			2045-2050		
Rank	Country or area	Total fertility	Rank	Country or area	Total fertility	Rank	Country or area	Total fertility
<i>A. Highest fertility</i>								
1.	Yemen	8.50	1.	Niger	7.91	1.	Niger	3.64
2.	Rwanda	8.29	2.	Dem. Republic of Timor-Leste	7.79	2.	Burundi	3.48
3.	Niger	8.10	3.	Afghanistan	7.48	3.	Uganda	3.36
4.	Kenya	8.00	4.	Guinea-Bissau	7.10	4.	Liberia	3.33
5.	Jordan	7.79	5.	Uganda	7.10	5.	Chad	3.31
6.	Burkina Faso	7.75	6.	Mali	6.92	6.	Guinea-Bissau	3.24
7.	Zambia	7.75	7.	Burundi	6.80	7.	Afghanistan	3.14
8.	Occupied Palestinian Territory	7.73	8.	Liberia	6.80	8.	Mali	3.10
9.	Afghanistan	7.70	9.	Angola	6.75	9.	Sierra Leone	3.06
10.	Zimbabwe	7.70	10.	Dem. Republic of the Congo	6.70	10.	Congo	3.01
<i>B. Lowest fertility</i>								
1.	Finland	1.62	1.	China, Macao SAR	0.84	1.	China, Macao SAR	1.46
2.	Germany	1.64	2.	China, Hong Kong SAR	0.94	2.	China, Hong Kong SAR	1.52
3.	Switzerland	1.82	3.	Ukraine	1.12	3.	Ukraine	1.67
4.	Channel Islands	1.86	4.	Czech Republic	1.17	4.	Slovakia	1.71
5.	Sweden	1.89	5.	Slovakia	1.20	5.	Slovenia	1.74
6.	Belgium	1.93	6.	Slovenia	1.22	6.	Republic of Moldova	1.74
7.	Croatia	1.96	7.	Republic of Korea	1.23	7.	Belarus	1.75
8.	Denmark	1.97	8.	Republic of Moldova	1.23	8.	Bulgaria	1.76
9.	Canada	1.97	9.	Bulgaria	1.24	9.	Poland	1.76
10.	Luxembourg	1.97	10.	Belarus	1.24	10.	Republic of Korea	1.77
	WORLD	4.49		WORLD	2.65		WORLD	2.04

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2005). *World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision. Highlights*. New York: United Nations.

TABLE VIII.14. TWELVE COUNTRIES OR AREAS WITH LARGEST AND TWELVE COUNTRIES OR AREAS WITH THE SMALLEST TOTAL FERTILITY CHANGES BETWEEN 1970-1975 AND 2000-2005

Rank	Country or area	Total fertility (children per woman)		Change 1970-1975 to 2000-2005	
		1970-1975	2000-2005	Difference	Per cent
<i>A. Largest fertility change</i>					
1.	China, Macao SAR.....	3.20	0.84	-2.36	-73.8
2.	Republic of Korea	4.28	1.23	-3.06	-71.4
3.	Tunisia	6.21	2.00	-4.21	-67.8
4.	China, Hong Kong SAR	2.89	0.94	-1.95	-67.5
5.	Iran (Islamic Republic of).....	6.40	2.12	-4.28	-66.8
6.	Mongolia	7.33	2.45	-4.89	-66.6
7.	Algeria.....	7.38	2.53	-4.85	-65.7
8.	Kuwait	6.90	2.38	-4.52	-65.5
9.	Viet Nam.....	6.70	2.32	-4.37	-65.3
10.	China.....	4.86	1.70	-3.16	-65.0
11.	Mexico	6.60	2.40	-4.20	-63.6
12.	Thailand.....	4.97	1.93	-3.04	-61.2
<i>B. Smallest fertility change among high fertility countries</i>					
1.	Mali.....	7.56	6.92	-0.64	-8.4
2.	Angola.....	7.20	6.75	-0.45	-6.3
3.	Niger	8.10	7.91	-0.19	-2.4
4.	Liberia.....	6.90	6.80	-0.10	-1.4
5.	Chad	6.66	6.65	-0.01	-0.1
6.	Congo.....	6.29	6.29	0.00	0.0
7.	Burundi.....	6.80	6.80	0.00	0.0
8.	Uganda	7.10	7.10	0.00	0.0
9.	Guinea-Bissau.....	7.10	7.10	0.00	0.0
10.	Sierra Leone.....	6.50	6.50	0.00	0.1
11.	Equatorial Guinea	5.68	5.89	0.21	3.7
12.	Dem. Republic of the Congo.....	6.45	6.70	0.25	3.9

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2005). *World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision. Highlights*. New York: United Nations.

TABLE VIII.15. COMPARISON OF TOTAL FERTILITY ESTIMATES, 2002 AND 2004 REVISIONS

Rank	Country or area	Total fertility (children per women)		Change 1995-2000 to 2000-2005	
		1995-2000	2000-2005	Difference	Per cent
<i>A. Faster fertility decline than anticipated in 2002 Revision</i>					
1.	Oman	5.10	3.78	-1.32	-25.9
2.	Maldives	5.24	4.33	-0.91	-17.4
3.	Lebanon	2.70	2.32	-0.38	-14.0
4.	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2.53	2.12	-0.41	-16.2
5.	Nepal	4.37	3.71	-0.66	-15.1
6.	Pakistan.....	5.00	4.27	-0.73	-14.6
7.	Namibia.....	4.80	3.95	-0.85	-17.7
8.	United Arab Emirates.....	3.07	2.53	-0.53	-17.3
9.	Yemen.....	6.88	6.20	-0.68	-9.8
10.	Jordan	4.32	3.53	-0.79	-18.2
11.	Myanmar.....	3.00	2.46	-0.54	-18.0
12.	Saudi Arabia.....	4.86	4.09	-0.77	-15.9
<i>B. Slower fertility decline than anticipated in 2002 Revision</i>					
1.	Dem. Rep. of Timor-Leste.....	4.92	7.79	2.88	58.5
2.	Kenya.....	5.00	5.00	0.00	0.0
3.	Micronesia (Fed. States of).....	4.53	4.35	-0.17	-3.8
4.	Tajikistan	4.29	3.81	-0.49	-11.3
5.	Uzbekistan.....	3.01	2.74	-0.27	-9.0
6.	Cape Verde.....	4.10	3.77	-0.33	-8.0
7.	South Africa	2.95	2.80	-0.15	-5.1
8.	Indonesia.....	2.50	2.37	-0.13	-5.3
9.	Bangladesh.....	3.55	3.25	-0.30	-8.5
10.	Samoa	4.66	4.42	-0.24	-5.2
<i>C. Largest differences with 2002 Revision for low fertility countries</i>					
1.	Slovakia	1.40	1.20	-0.20	-14.5
2.	Hungary	1.38	1.30	-0.09	-6.2
3.	China	1.78	1.70	-0.08	-4.5
4.	Slovenia	1.25	1.22	-0.03	-2.7
5.	Austria	1.36	1.39	0.03	2.2
6.	Estonia	1.34	1.37	0.04	2.8
7.	Bulgaria.....	1.19	1.24	0.05	4.3
8.	Russian Federation.....	1.24	1.33	0.09	7.0
9.	Spain.....	1.18	1.27	0.09	7.5
10.	Latvia	1.16	1.26	0.10	8.7

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2005). *World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision. Highlights*. New York: United Nations.

TABLE VIII.16. TOTAL FERTILITY, BY COUNTRY, FOR SELECTED PERIODS (MEDIUM VARIANT)

Country or area*	Total fertility (children per woman)				
	1970-1975	2000-2005	2015-2020	2030-2035	2045-2050
World ¹	4.49	2.65	2.38	2.17	2.05
Afghanistan.....	7.70	7.48	6.24	4.62	3.14
Albania.....	4.66	2.29	2.01	1.85	1.85
Algeria.....	7.38	2.53	2.17	1.93	1.85
Angola.....	7.20	6.75	5.61	4.12	2.98
Argentina.....	3.15	2.35	2.08	1.85	1.85
Armenia.....	3.04	1.33	1.48	1.69	1.85
Australia ²	2.54	1.75	1.84	1.85	1.85
Austria.....	2.02	1.39	1.51	1.72	1.85
Azerbaijan.....	4.29	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85
Bahamas.....	3.44	2.30	2.02	1.85	1.85
Bahrain.....	5.95	2.47	1.93	1.85	1.85
Bangladesh.....	6.15	3.25	2.55	2.18	1.94
Barbados.....	2.74	1.50	1.61	1.82	1.85
Belarus.....	2.25	1.24	1.33	1.54	1.75
Belgium.....	1.93	1.66	1.70	1.78	1.85
Belize.....	6.25	3.20	2.33	1.86	1.85
Benin.....	7.06	5.87	4.41	3.14	2.50
Bhutan.....	5.90	4.40	3.07	2.46	2.12
Bolivia.....	6.50	3.96	2.75	2.10	1.85
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	2.63	1.32	1.41	1.62	1.82
Botswana.....	6.80	3.20	2.53	2.16	1.93
Brazil.....	4.72	2.35	2.06	1.86	1.85
Brunei Darussalam.....	5.40	2.50	1.95	1.85	1.85
Bulgaria.....	2.17	1.24	1.34	1.55	1.76
Burkina Faso.....	7.75	6.67	5.50	4.00	2.92
Burundi.....	6.80	6.80	6.26	4.91	3.48
Cambodia.....	5.54	4.14	3.01	2.43	2.10
Cameroon.....	6.30	4.65	3.20	2.53	2.17
Canada.....	1.97	1.51	1.54	1.75	1.85
Cape Verde.....	7.00	3.77	2.80	2.32	2.03
Central African Republic.....	5.72	4.96	3.67	2.75	2.29
Chad.....	6.66	6.65	6.09	4.68	3.31
Channel Islands.....	1.86	1.40	1.58	1.79	1.85
Chile.....	3.63	2.00	1.85	1.85	1.85
China.....	4.86	1.70	1.85	1.85	1.85
China, Hong Kong SAR ³	2.89	0.94	1.10	1.31	1.52
China, Macao SAR ⁴	3.20	0.84	1.04	1.25	1.46
Colombia.....	5.00	2.62	2.22	1.96	1.85
Comoros.....	7.05	4.89	3.34	2.59	2.20
Congo.....	6.29	6.29	5.66	4.18	3.01

TABLE VIII.16 (continued)

Country or area*	Total fertility (children per woman)				
	1970-1975	2000-2005	2015-2020	2030-2035	2045-2050
Costa Rica.....	4.35	2.28	1.85	1.85	1.85
Côte d'Ivoire.....	7.41	5.06	3.44	2.64	2.23
Croatia.....	1.96	1.35	1.49	1.70	1.85
Cuba.....	3.55	1.61	1.67	1.73	1.80
Cyprus.....	2.49	1.63	1.64	1.84	1.85
Czech Republic.....	2.21	1.17	1.36	1.57	1.78
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea.....	3.87	2.00	1.85	1.85	1.85
Dem. Republic of the Congo.....	6.45	6.70	6.03	4.36	2.98
Dem. Republic of Timor-Leste.....	6.15	7.79	5.36	3.67	2.61
Denmark.....	1.97	1.75	1.85	1.85	1.85
Djibouti.....	7.20	5.09	3.47	2.65	2.24
Dominican Republic.....	5.63	2.73	2.29	2.01	1.85
Ecuador.....	6.00	2.82	2.22	1.95	1.85
Egypt.....	5.70	3.29	2.57	2.19	1.94
El Salvador.....	6.10	2.88	2.37	2.07	1.86
Equatorial Guinea.....	5.68	5.89	5.20	3.71	2.77
Eritrea.....	6.52	5.53	4.03	2.93	2.39
Estonia.....	2.15	1.37	1.57	1.78	1.85
Ethiopia.....	6.80	5.87	4.42	3.15	2.50
Fiji.....	4.20	2.92	2.39	2.08	1.87
Finland.....	1.62	1.72	1.82	1.85	1.85
France.....	2.31	1.87	1.85	1.85	1.85
French Guiana.....	4.18	3.41	2.47	1.93	1.85
French Polynesia.....	5.15	2.39	2.07	1.86	1.85
Gabon.....	5.25	4.02	2.89	2.37	2.07
Gambia.....	6.50	4.75	3.26	2.55	2.18
Georgia.....	2.60	1.48	1.45	1.66	1.85
Germany.....	1.64	1.32	1.48	1.69	1.85
Ghana.....	6.70	4.39	3.06	2.46	2.12
Greece.....	2.32	1.25	1.36	1.57	1.78
Guadeloupe.....	4.49	2.06	1.86	1.85	1.85
Guam.....	4.12	2.95	2.37	2.06	1.86
Guatemala.....	6.20	4.60	3.29	2.34	1.85
Guinea.....	6.90	5.92	4.51	3.20	2.52
Guinea-Bissau.....	7.10	7.10	6.32	4.72	3.24
Guyana.....	4.90	2.29	1.85	1.85	1.85
Haiti.....	5.76	3.98	2.94	2.39	2.08
Honduras.....	7.05	3.72	2.66	2.04	1.85
Hungary.....	2.09	1.30	1.39	1.60	1.81
Iceland.....	2.84	1.97	1.85	1.85	1.85
India.....	5.43	3.07	2.29	1.85	1.85
Indonesia.....	5.20	2.37	1.89	1.85	1.85
Iran (Islamic Republic of).....	6.40	2.12	1.90	1.85	1.85
Iraq.....	7.15	4.83	3.30	2.57	2.19
Ireland.....	3.82	1.94	1.85	1.85	1.85

TABLE VIII.16 (continued)

Country or area*	Total fertility (children per woman)				
	1970-1975	2000-2005	2015-2020	2030-2035	2045-2050
Israel.....	3.77	2.85	2.36	2.06	1.86
Italy.....	2.33	1.28	1.45	1.66	1.85
Jamaica.....	5.00	2.44	2.11	1.89	1.85
Japan.....	2.07	1.33	1.51	1.72	1.85
Jordan.....	7.79	3.53	2.54	1.97	1.85
Kazakhstan.....	3.46	1.95	1.85	1.85	1.85
Kenya.....	8.00	5.00	4.04	2.93	2.39
Kuwait.....	6.90	2.38	2.07	1.87	1.85
Kyrgyzstan.....	4.73	2.71	2.08	1.85	1.85
Lao People's Dem. Republic.....	6.15	4.83	3.30	2.41	1.89
Latvia.....	2.00	1.26	1.40	1.61	1.82
Lebanon.....	4.78	2.32	2.03	1.85	1.85
Lesotho.....	5.74	3.65	2.74	2.29	2.01
Liberia.....	6.90	6.80	6.10	4.71	3.33
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.....	7.59	3.03	2.26	1.85	1.85
Lithuania.....	2.32	1.28	1.37	1.58	1.79
Luxembourg.....	1.97	1.73	1.76	1.82	1.85
Madagascar.....	6.70	5.40	3.89	2.86	2.35
Malawi.....	7.40	6.10	4.70	3.32	2.58
Malaysia.....	5.15	2.93	2.19	1.85	1.85
Maldives.....	7.00	4.33	2.97	2.23	1.85
Mali.....	7.56	6.92	5.80	4.33	3.10
Malta.....	2.07	1.50	1.60	1.81	1.85
Martinique.....	4.08	1.98	1.85	1.85	1.85
Mauritania.....	6.50	5.79	4.47	3.10	2.44
Mauritius ⁵	3.25	1.97	1.85	1.85	1.85
Mexico.....	6.60	2.40	1.95	1.85	1.85
Micronesia (Fed. States of).....	6.90	4.35	3.44	2.64	2.23
Mongolia.....	7.33	2.45	1.89	1.85	1.85
Morocco.....	6.89	2.76	2.30	2.02	1.85
Mozambique.....	6.60	5.51	4.10	2.97	2.41
Myanmar.....	5.75	2.46	1.85	1.85	1.85
Namibia.....	6.60	3.95	2.86	2.35	2.05
Nepal.....	5.79	3.71	2.75	2.30	2.02
Netherlands.....	2.06	1.72	1.75	1.80	1.85
Netherlands Antilles.....	2.65	2.12	1.90	1.85	1.85
New Caledonia.....	5.15	2.43	2.10	1.88	1.85
New Zealand.....	2.84	1.96	1.85	1.85	1.85
Nicaragua.....	6.79	3.30	2.41	1.89	1.85
Niger.....	8.10	7.91	6.76	5.32	3.64
Nigeria.....	6.90	5.85	4.15	2.95	2.40
Norway.....	2.25	1.79	1.85	1.85	1.85
Occupied Palestinian Territory.....	7.73	5.57	3.85	2.82	2.33
Oman.....	7.20	3.78	2.71	2.27	2.00
Pakistan.....	6.60	4.27	3.00	2.43	2.10

TABLE VIII.16 (continued)

Country or area*	Total fertility (children per woman)				
	1970-1975	2000-2005	2015-2020	2030-2035	2045-2050
Panama	4.94	2.70	2.29	2.01	1.85
Papua New Guinea	6.09	4.10	2.93	2.39	2.08
Paraguay	5.65	3.87	2.91	2.38	2.07
Peru	6.00	2.86	2.36	2.06	1.86
Philippines	6.00	3.22	2.34	1.87	1.85
Poland.....	2.25	1.26	1.34	1.55	1.76
Portugal	2.75	1.47	1.57	1.78	1.85
Puerto Rico	2.99	1.92	1.85	1.85	1.85
Qatar	6.77	3.03	2.44	2.11	1.89
Republic of Korea	4.28	1.23	1.35	1.56	1.77
Republic of Moldova	2.56	1.23	1.32	1.53	1.74
Réunion	3.93	2.49	2.21	1.96	1.85
Romania	2.62	1.26	1.36	1.57	1.78
Russian Federation	2.03	1.33	1.51	1.72	1.85
Rwanda.....	8.29	5.70	4.03	2.90	2.37
Saint Lucia.....	5.69	2.24	2.01	1.85	1.85
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	5.54	2.27	2.00	1.85	1.85
Samoa.....	5.70	4.42	3.15	2.50	2.15
São Tomé and Príncipe.....	6.52	4.06	2.91	2.38	2.07
Saudi Arabia	7.30	4.09	2.84	2.15	1.85
Senegal	7.00	5.05	3.42	2.48	1.94
Serbia and Montenegro.....	2.36	1.65	1.65	1.85	1.85
Sierra Leone.....	6.50	6.50	5.74	4.26	3.06
Singapore.....	2.62	1.35	1.44	1.65	1.84
Slovakia.....	2.51	1.20	1.29	1.50	1.71
Slovenia.....	2.19	1.22	1.32	1.53	1.74
Solomon Islands.....	7.23	4.33	2.97	2.23	1.85
Somalia.....	7.25	6.43	5.14	3.66	2.75
South Africa.....	5.47	2.80	2.34	2.05	1.85
Spain.....	2.86	1.27	1.49	1.70	1.85
Sri Lanka	4.08	1.97	1.85	1.85	1.85
Sudan.....	6.67	4.45	3.16	2.51	2.15
Suriname.....	5.29	2.60	2.21	1.96	1.85
Swaziland.....	6.87	3.95	2.86	2.36	2.06
Sweden	1.89	1.64	1.85	1.85	1.85
Switzerland	1.82	1.41	1.50	1.71	1.85
Syrian Arab Republic	7.50	3.47	2.51	1.95	1.85
Tajikistan	6.83	3.81	2.68	2.06	1.85
TFYR Macedonia ⁶	2.96	1.53	1.59	1.80	1.85
Thailand	4.97	1.93	1.85	1.85	1.85
Togo	7.06	5.37	3.69	2.62	2.02
Tonga.....	5.50	3.54	2.68	2.25	1.99
Trinidad and Tobago	3.45	1.61	1.72	1.85	1.85
Tunisia	6.21	2.00	1.70	1.85	1.85
Turkey	5.30	2.46	2.11	1.89	1.85

TABLE VIII.16 (continued)

Country or area*	Total fertility (children per woman)				
	1970-1975	2000-2005	2015-2020	2030-2035	2045-2050
Turkmenistan	6.19	2.76	2.10	1.85	1.85
Uganda	7.10	7.10	6.50	4.96	3.36
Ukraine	2.16	1.12	1.25	1.46	1.67
United Arab Emirates	6.36	2.53	2.15	1.91	1.85
United Kingdom.....	2.04	1.66	1.77	1.85	1.85
United Republic of Tanzania	6.75	5.04	3.42	2.48	1.93
United States of America	2.02	2.04	1.91	1.85	1.85
United States Virgin Islands.....	4.98	2.22	1.97	1.85	1.85
Uruguay	3.00	2.30	2.03	1.85	1.85
Uzbekistan	6.30	2.74	2.09	1.85	1.85
Vanuatu	6.11	4.15	3.00	2.42	2.10
Venezuela	4.94	2.72	2.26	1.97	1.85
Viet Nam	6.70	2.32	1.86	1.85	1.85
Western Sahara.....	6.53	3.90	2.84	2.34	2.05
Yemen	8.50	6.20	4.50	3.12	2.49
Zambia	7.75	5.65	4.16	3.00	2.43
Zimbabwe	7.70	3.56	2.69	2.26	1.99

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2005). *World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision. Highlights*. New York: United Nations.

¹ The total fertility for the world makes allowance for the total fertility of countries and areas with less than 100,000 inhabitants in 2000.

² Including Christmas Islands, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Norfolk Island.

³ As of July 1st 1997, Hong Kong became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.

⁴ As of December 20th 1999, Macao became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.

⁵ Including Agalega, Rodrigues and St. Brandon.

⁶ The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

* Countries or areas with 100,000 inhabitants or more in 2000.

TABLE VIII.17. TEN COUNTRIES OR AREAS WITH THE HIGHEST AND TEN COUNTRIES OR AREAS WITH THE LOWEST LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, 2000-2005 AND 2045-2050

2000-2005			2045-2050		
Rank	Country or area	Life expectancy (years)	Rank	Country or area	Life expectancy (years)
<i>A. Highest life expectancy at birth</i>					
1.	Japan	81.9	1.	Japan	88.3
2.	China, Hong Kong SAR	81.5	2.	China, Hong Kong SAR	86.9
3.	Iceland	80.6	3.	Iceland	86.1
4.	Switzerland	80.4	4.	Switzerland	85.7
5.	Australia	80.2	5.	Sweden	85.5
6.	Sweden	80.1	6.	China, Macao SAR	85.4
7.	Italy	80.0	7.	Canada	85.3
8.	China, Macao SAR	80.0	8.	Italy	85.1
9.	Canada	79.9	9.	Australia	85.0
10.	Israel	79.6	10.	Norway	84.9
<i>B. Lowest life expectancy at birth</i>					
1.	Swaziland	32.9	1.	Swaziland	51.9
2.	Botswana	36.6	2.	Lesotho	52.9
3.	Lesotho	36.7	3.	Botswana	53.8
4.	Zimbabwe	37.2	4.	Zimbabwe	54.8
5.	Zambia	37.4	5.	Equatorial Guinea	55.1
6.	Central African Rep.	39.4	6.	Sierra Leone	56.7
7.	Malawi	39.6	7.	Central African Rep.	57.0
8.	Sierra Leone	40.6	8.	Angola	57.4
9.	Angola	40.7	9.	Zambia	57.5
10.	Mozambique	41.9	10.	Malawi	58.9
	WORLD	64.7		WORLD	74.7

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2005). *World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision. Highlights*. New York: United Nations.

TABLE VIII.18. LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH (BOTH SEXES COMBINED), BY COUNTRY, FOR SELECTED PERIODS

Country or area*	Life expectancy at birth (years)				
	1995-2000	2000-2005	2010-2015	2020-2025	2045-2050
World ¹	64.6	65.4	67.7	70.0	75.1
Afghanistan	45.6	46.0	49.5	53.3	62.8
Albania	72.8	73.7	75.2	76.9	80.2
Algeria	69.2	71.0	73.5	75.4	79.0
Angola	40.1	40.7	43.6	47.5	57.4
Argentina	73.3	74.3	76.2	77.8	80.7
Armenia	70.4	71.4	72.7	74.3	77.4
Australia ²	78.7	80.2	81.6	82.7	85.0
Austria	77.5	78.9	80.4	81.8	84.8
Azerbaijan.....	66.3	66.9	68.6	70.5	74.5
Bahamas	67.8	69.5	74.2	76.7	82.0
Bahrain	73.1	74.2	75.8	77.2	80.3
Bangladesh.....	59.9	62.6	66.8	70.2	75.8
Barbados	74.6	74.9	77.2	78.6	81.4
Belarus	68.1	68.1	69.5	71.1	75.2
Belgium	77.9	78.8	80.2	81.4	83.8
Belize.....	72.6	71.9	71.3	72.7	78.0
Benin	53.7	53.8	58.3	62.1	70.6
Bhutan	59.7	62.7	66.9	70.3	75.8
Bolivia	62.1	63.9	67.2	70.3	76.5
Bosnia and Herzegovina	73.3	74.1	75.5	76.5	79.0
Botswana	51.9	36.6	34.8	41.2	53.8
Brazil.....	68.8	70.3	72.9	75.2	79.2
Brunei Darussalam	75.5	76.3	77.7	78.6	81.1
Bulgaria	71.1	72.1	73.8	75.3	78.8
Burkina Faso.....	45.9	47.4	51.0	55.1	65.6
Burundi	42.1	43.5	47.5	51.0	61.0
Cambodia.....	55.5	56.0	60.3	64.2	71.1
Cameroon.....	48.7	45.8	48.3	52.1	61.0
Canada.....	78.7	79.9	81.4	82.6	85.3
Cape Verde	68.6	70.2	73.0	75.0	78.6
Central African Republic	42.5	39.4	41.4	45.7	57.0
Chad	44.7	43.6	46.2	50.4	60.7
Channel Islands	77.6	78.3	79.7	81.0	84.0
Chile	75.8	77.9	79.2	80.3	82.2
China	69.7	71.5	73.3	74.4	78.7
China, Hong Kong SAR ³	80.0	81.5	82.8	84.0	86.9
China, Macao SAR ⁴	78.8	80.0	81.3	82.6	85.4
Colombia	70.7	72.2	74.0	75.6	79.2
Comoros	60.7	63.0	67.2	70.5	75.9
Congo	50.9	51.9	54.9	58.5	67.2

TABLE VIII.18 (continued)

Country or area*	Life expectancy at birth (years)				
	1995-2000	2000-2005	2010-2015	2020-2025	2045-2050
Costa Rica.....	77.3	78.1	79.4	80.4	82.0
Côte d'Ivoire	47.5	46.0	47.8	52.8	65.8
Croatia	73.7	74.9	76.5	77.9	80.6
Cuba	76.2	77.2	79.6	80.8	82.5
Cyprus.....	78.0	78.5	79.8	80.9	83.4
Czech Republic.....	74.3	75.5	77.0	78.4	81.2
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	63.1	63.0	66.1	68.9	73.8
Dem. Republic of the Congo	41.5	43.1	46.1	49.6	59.5
Dem. Rep. of Timor-Leste	52.6	55.1	60.1	64.7	72.8
Denmark	75.9	77.1	78.5	79.7	82.3
Djibouti.....	52.2	52.7	55.9	60.3	69.1
Dominican Republic	66.6	67.1	70.3	72.6	77.7
Ecuador	72.3	74.2	75.8	77.2	80.0
Egypt	67.6	69.6	72.4	74.6	78.4
El Salvador	69.5	70.7	73.0	75.0	78.8
Equatorial Guinea	45.5	43.5	41.1	43.5	55.1
Eritrea	51.8	53.5	58.2	61.9	69.1
Estonia	70.1	71.2	73.8	75.8	78.9
Ethiopia.....	47.3	47.6	49.8	54.0	64.1
Fiji.....	66.8	67.8	69.5	71.1	76.0
Finland	77.2	78.4	80.0	81.5	84.6
France.....	78.5	79.4	80.7	81.9	84.8
French Guiana	74.2	75.2	76.8	78.2	81.2
French Polynesia	71.8	73.0	75.0	76.6	79.9
Gabon	58.2	54.6	53.4	56.4	68.0
Gambia	53.7	55.5	60.2	64.3	71.5
Georgia	70.5	70.5	71.7	73.1	76.4
Germany	77.5	78.6	80.0	81.2	83.7
Ghana	56.8	56.7	60.0	63.7	71.3
Greece.....	77.9	78.2	79.1	80.0	82.0
Guadeloupe	77.3	78.3	80.0	81.5	84.3
Guam.....	73.5	74.6	76.3	77.8	80.8
Guatemala	65.0	67.1	69.9	72.7	77.8
Guinea.....	51.8	53.6	55.4	59.6	70.3
Guinea-Bissau	44.2	44.6	47.5	52.1	63.2
Guyana.....	60.4	62.8	67.0	69.5	74.2
Haiti	49.6	51.5	55.7	60.2	70.1
Honduras.....	67.0	67.6	70.4	72.5	77.4
Hungary	70.9	72.6	74.8	76.5	79.7
Iceland	79.3	80.6	82.0	83.3	86.1
India	61.5	63.1	66.7	70.0	75.9
Indonesia	64.9	66.5	70.0	72.0	76.9
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	68.3	70.2	73.1	75.2	79.1
Iraq	58.8	58.8	65.7	70.8	76.0

TABLE VIII.18 (continued)

Country or area*	Life expectancy at birth (years)				
	1995-2000	2000-2005	2010-2015	2020-2025	2045-2050
Ireland	76.1	77.7	79.2	80.5	83.5
Israel.....	78.3	79.6	81.2	82.3	84.6
Italy	78.8	80.0	81.2	82.4	85.1
Jamaica	71.6	70.7	72.1	74.2	77.7
Japan	80.5	81.9	83.7	85.3	88.3
Jordan.....	69.7	71.2	73.6	75.5	79.0
Kazakhstan.....	63.1	63.2	65.3	68.0	73.3
Kenya	50.5	47.0	55.3	61.6	69.3
Kuwait	76.0	76.8	78.3	79.4	82.0
Kyrgyzstan.....	65.7	66.8	68.6	70.8	75.0
Lao People's Dem. Republic	52.5	54.5	59.0	63.7	72.2
Latvia.....	69.9	71.4	73.9	75.8	79.3
Lebanon	70.5	71.9	74.2	76.0	79.4
Lesotho	48.5	36.7	36.2	41.3	52.9
Liberia	41.9	42.5	43.5	48.1	60.6
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.....	72.1	73.4	75.6	77.2	80.4
Lithuania	71.0	72.2	74.4	76.2	79.6
Luxembourg.....	77.4	78.4	79.9	81.2	83.7
Madagascar.....	54.0	55.3	57.3	61.0	69.3
Malawi.....	41.7	39.6	43.5	47.9	58.9
Malaysia	71.9	73.0	75.0	76.7	79.9
Maldives	63.9	66.3	70.4	73.4	77.7
Mali.....	47.4	47.8	51.3	55.5	65.6
Malta	77.4	78.3	79.7	81.0	83.8
Martinique	77.7	78.7	80.1	81.4	84.2
Mauritania.....	50.5	52.5	56.5	60.5	69.7
Mauritius ⁵	70.7	72.1	73.8	75.2	78.8
Mexico.....	73.7	74.9	77.3	79.0	81.3
Micronesia (Fed. States of)	67.1	67.5	69.4	71.0	76.2
Mongolia.....	61.9	63.9	67.6	70.5	75.9
Morocco	67.8	69.5	72.4	74.5	78.4
Mozambique	43.9	41.9	43.6	48.5	59.6
Myanmar	58.6	60.1	64.0	67.9	74.7
Namibia	57.9	48.6	47.4	52.9	62.2
Nepal	59.4	61.4	65.8	69.4	75.4
Netherlands	77.9	78.3	79.5	80.6	83.1
Netherlands Antilles	75.5	76.1	77.6	79.0	81.7
New Caledonia	74.0	75.0	76.9	78.5	81.8
New Zealand	77.6	79.0	80.6	82.0	84.4
Nicaragua	68.0	69.5	72.3	74.5	78.6
Niger	42.7	44.3	46.8	50.5	61.4
Nigeria	44.5	43.3	46.1	50.5	61.7
Norway.....	78.2	79.3	80.9	82.1	84.9
Occupied Palestinian Territory ...	71.1	72.4	74.4	76.2	79.5

TABLE VIII.18 (continued)

Country or area*	Life expectancy at birth (years)				
	1995-2000	2000-2005	2010-2015	2020-2025	2045-2050
Oman.....	72.6	74.0	75.9	77.3	80.3
Pakistan.....	61.3	62.9	66.5	69.5	75.4
Panama.....	73.7	74.7	76.3	77.7	80.4
Papua New Guinea.....	53.7	55.1	59.1	62.7	70.0
Paraguay.....	69.7	70.9	72.9	74.8	78.5
Peru.....	68.3	69.8	72.5	74.9	78.2
Philippines.....	68.6	70.2	72.8	74.9	78.6
Poland.....	72.7	74.3	76.0	77.5	80.5
Portugal.....	75.7	77.2	78.6	79.8	82.3
Puerto Rico.....	74.9	76.0	77.6	79.0	81.8
Qatar.....	71.6	72.7	74.7	76.3	79.6
Republic of Korea.....	74.6	76.8	79.4	81.4	84.4
Republic of Moldova.....	66.2	67.5	70.8	72.7	77.1
Réunion.....	74.7	75.5	76.7	77.9	80.2
Romania.....	69.7	71.3	73.0	74.6	78.4
Russian Federation.....	66.0	65.4	65.6	68.2	72.9
Rwanda.....	37.1	43.6	46.0	50.1	59.5
Saint Lucia.....	71.5	72.3	73.8	75.1	78.7
Samoa.....	68.4	70.0	72.7	74.7	78.4
São Tomé and Príncipe.....	62.5	62.9	65.1	67.9	73.2
Saudi Arabia.....	70.5	71.6	73.9	75.7	79.2
Senegal.....	54.8	55.6	58.6	61.3	70.6
Serbia and Montenegro.....	72.2	73.2	74.7	76.0	79.0
Sierra Leone.....	39.6	40.6	43.2	46.5	56.7
Singapore.....	77.2	78.6	80.2	81.6	84.5
Slovakia.....	72.9	74.0	75.8	77.4	80.4
Slovenia.....	75.0	76.3	78.0	79.4	82.1
Solomon Islands.....	61.2	62.2	64.6	66.7	72.3
Somalia.....	43.8	46.2	51.1	55.0	64.3
South Africa.....	58.4	49.0	44.6	49.3	59.4
Spain.....	78.4	79.4	80.8	82.0	84.8
Sri Lanka.....	73.0	73.9	75.9	77.4	80.5
St. Vincent and the Grenadines..	70.2	71.0	72.9	74.4	77.4
Sudan.....	55.4	56.3	58.0	61.7	70.1
Suriname.....	68.5	69.0	71.4	73.7	78.1
Swaziland.....	44.5	32.9	31.2	37.8	51.9
Sweden.....	79.3	80.1	81.5	82.7	85.5
Switzerland.....	79.4	80.4	81.7	82.9	85.7
Syrian Arab Republic.....	71.6	73.2	75.3	76.9	80.0
Tajikistan.....	63.3	63.5	65.4	67.5	72.9
TFYR Macedonia ⁶	72.6	73.7	75.2	76.4	79.6
Thailand.....	69.0	69.7	73.1	75.5	79.1
Togo.....	55.5	54.2	57.8	61.6	69.7
Tonga.....	71.1	72.1	73.7	75.2	77.9

TABLE VIII.18 (continued)

Country or area*	Life expectancy at birth (years)				
	1995-2000	2000-2005	2010-2015	2020-2025	2045-2050
Trinidad and Tobago	71.0	69.9	70.9	72.9	78.5
Tunisia	71.9	73.1	75.1	76.8	80.0
Turkey	67.8	68.6	71.0	73.5	77.7
Turkmenistan	62.9	62.4	64.6	67.6	73.1
Uganda	42.7	46.8	55.8	61.3	69.6
Ukraine	66.7	66.1	67.7	70.1	74.7
United Arab Emirates	76.2	77.9	79.9	81.0	83.7
United Kingdom.....	77.2	78.3	79.6	80.8	83.5
United Republic of Tanzania	48.2	46.0	48.3	52.7	62.8
United States Virgin Islands.....	77.3	78.5	80.1	81.5	84.5
Uruguay	74.2	75.3	77.2	78.7	81.3
USA	76.5	77.3	78.5	79.6	82.4
Uzbekistan	66.5	66.5	68.3	70.7	74.9
Vanuatu	66.5	68.4	71.5	73.8	77.9
Venezuela	72.1	72.8	74.7	76.3	79.6
Viet Nam	68.8	70.4	73.2	75.3	78.9
Western Sahara.....	61.2	63.8	67.8	71.0	76.2
Yemen	57.7	60.3	64.9	68.7	73.8
Zambia.....	38.7	37.4	41.6	46.5	57.5
Zimbabwe	43.8	37.2	39.6	44.3	54.8

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2005). *World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision. Highlights*. New York: United Nations.

¹ The life expectancy at birth for the world makes allowance for the life expectancy at birth of countries and areas with less than 100,000 inhabitants in 2000.

² Including Christmas Islands, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Norfolk Island.

³ As of July 1st 1997, Hong Kong became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.

⁴ As of December 20th 1999, Macao became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.

⁵ Including Agalega, Rodrigues and St. Brandon.

⁶ The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

* Countries or areas with 100,000 inhabitants or more in 2000.

TABLE VIII.19. INFANT MORTALITY RATE, BY COUNTRY, FOR SELECTED PERIODS

Country or area*	Infant mortality rate (infant deaths per 1,000 live births)				
	1995-2000	2000-2005	2010-2015	2020-2025	2045-2050
World ¹	61.5	57.0	47.7	39.9	24.5
Afghanistan	150.7	149.0	134.1	118.5	82.6
Albania	28.3	25.0	19.8	15.1	9.7
Algeria	46.6	37.4	25.8	19.0	11.2
Angola	146.2	138.8	120.7	103.3	63.2
Argentina	21.8	15.0	12.0	9.6	6.0
Armenia	34.3	30.2	26.9	22.7	15.4
Australia ²	6.3	4.9	4.3	3.8	2.9
Austria	5.7	4.6	4.3	3.9	3.2
Azerbaijan.....	78.4	75.5	66.8	57.5	38.2
Bahamas	16.4	13.8	9.6	7.0	5.0
Bahrain	15.9	13.8	10.8	9.1	6.6
Bangladesh.....	70.6	58.8	41.1	27.8	12.7
Barbados.....	12.4	10.8	9.0	8.0	6.1
Belarus	15.0	14.9	13.4	12.0	8.3
Belgium	4.4	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.3
Belize.....	32.8	30.5	26.4	22.8	14.1
Benin	109.3	105.1	90.5	76.6	47.7
Bhutan	66.8	55.7	40.9	29.9	15.9
Bolivia	66.7	55.6	38.1	27.1	14.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	15.0	13.5	10.9	9.4	6.9
Botswana	52.7	51.0	30.9	20.1	11.7
Brazil.....	34.1	27.4	20.3	14.3	7.5
Brunei Darussalam	6.7	6.1	5.3	5.0	4.3
Bulgaria.....	14.9	13.2	10.9	9.2	6.2
Burkina Faso.....	123.2	121.4	109.1	94.7	62.5
Burundi	113.3	105.9	91.5	77.9	44.9
Cambodia.....	102.2	94.8	79.4	64.5	38.7
Cameroon.....	94.0	94.3	83.2	70.2	40.0
Canada	5.5	5.1	4.6	4.2	3.4
Cape Verde	35.5	29.8	20.8	15.8	8.9
Central African Republic	99.9	98.2	85.5	71.6	40.2
Chad.....	117.2	116.0	102.6	85.4	49.4
Channel Islands	5.8	5.5	4.9	4.5	3.7
Chile	11.5	8.0	6.5	5.4	4.0
China	41.5	34.7	27.1	21.5	12.7
China, Hong Kong SAR ³	4.1	3.8	3.6	3.4	2.9
China, Macao SAR ⁴	8.7	7.7	6.6	5.7	4.3
Colombia	30.0	25.6	19.1	15.2	11.1
Comoros	67.9	57.7	40.1	27.2	12.8
Congo	72.9	72.3	62.0	48.0	23.2

TABLE VIII.19 (continued)

Country or area*	Infant mortality rate (infant deaths per 1000 live births)				
	1995-2000	2000-2005	2010-2015	2020-2025	2045-2050
Costa Rica.....	11.8	10.5	9.3	8.3	6.0
Côte d'Ivoire	114.4	118.3	106.4	91.0	59.3
Croatia	9.5	6.9	6.0	5.3	4.2
Cuba	9.6	6.1	4.0	3.0	2.3
Cyprus	6.5	6.2	5.4	4.9	3.6
Czech Republic	6.9	5.6	4.9	4.4	3.8
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	45.1	45.7	36.6	29.0	17.5
Dem. Republic of the Congo.....	133.5	118.5	105.9	89.4	52.1
Dem. Republic of Timor-Leste.....	107.0	93.7	69.8	50.0	19.3
Denmark	5.9	4.8	4.5	4.1	3.3
Djibouti.....	101.1	93.2	74.0	57.3	28.0
Dominican Republic.....	40.3	34.6	25.5	18.9	10.1
Ecuador	33.3	24.9	17.6	11.5	6.0
Egypt	46.3	36.7	24.8	18.1	9.8
El Salvador	32.0	26.4	17.5	12.1	7.3
Equatorial Guinea	109.9	102.0	85.5	68.1	37.3
Eritrea	73.2	64.6	50.7	39.9	22.7
Estonia	10.7	9.8	8.1	6.8	4.9
Ethiopia	106.1	99.5	82.3	66.1	36.8
Fiji.....	24.5	21.8	18.3	15.9	9.3
Finland	4.4	3.9	3.6	3.2	2.5
France.....	4.7	4.5	4.2	3.9	3.3
French Guiana	16.4	14.1	11.0	9.0	6.7
French Polynesia	9.6	8.8	7.4	6.4	4.9
Gabon	56.5	57.9	42.4	31.7	18.8
Gambia	88.3	77.0	59.8	45.8	25.5
Georgia	40.5	40.5	36.1	31.2	20.6
Germany	4.9	4.5	4.2	3.9	3.4
Ghana	66.2	62.3	49.3	38.6	22.1
Greece.....	6.7	6.5	5.9	5.4	4.3
Guadeloupe.....	8.3	7.3	6.2	5.2	3.7
Guam.....	11.0	9.8	7.9	6.6	5.2
Guatemala	45.8	38.9	22.8	15.5	8.1
Guinea	118.3	105.5	87.7	70.1	40.4
Guinea-Bissau	129.6	119.7	102.2	85.1	49.2
Guyana	56.1	49.1	38.1	29.9	19.6
Haiti	68.4	61.6	51.2	40.6	16.6
Honduras.....	35.8	31.9	25.2	19.0	13.4
Hungary	9.5	8.3	7.0	5.9	4.5
Iceland	3.5	3.2	3.0	2.7	2.2
India	76.2	67.6	52.8	41.7	24.5
Indonesia	49.5	42.7	28.8	21.9	10.5
Iran (Islamic Republic of).....	42.1	33.7	22.4	16.1	9.0
Iraq	94.3	94.3	56.2	31.7	14.1

TABLE VIII.19 (continued)

Country or area*	Infant mortality rate (infant deaths per 1000 live births)				
	1995-2000	2000-2005	2010-2015	2020-2025	2045-2050
Ireland.....	6.3	5.5	4.8	4.2	3.1
Israel.....	5.9	5.1	4.6	4.2	3.6
Italy	5.6	5.2	4.7	4.3	3.5
Jamaica	15.7	14.9	13.2	11.8	8.8
Japan	3.8	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.5
Jordan.....	28.3	23.3	16.5	12.9	8.3
Kazakhstan.....	61.5	61.2	55.7	46.4	27.3
Kenya	65.2	67.8	57.0	48.1	27.4
Kuwait.....	11.7	10.3	8.9	7.9	5.9
Kyrgyzstan.....	59.9	55.1	48.5	41.2	26.5
Lao People's Dem. Republic	96.6	88.0	69.6	51.9	24.7
Latvia.....	14.0	10.2	8.7	7.4	5.2
Lebanon	27.0	22.5	16.4	12.7	8.1
Lesotho	69.6	66.5	49.2	34.0	16.4
Liberia	150.9	141.9	121.2	100.0	55.2
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.....	22.4	19.2	14.6	11.7	8.3
Lithuania	12.0	9.1	7.8	6.7	4.7
Luxembourg.....	5.9	5.4	4.7	4.2	3.2
Madagascar.....	87.3	78.8	63.8	50.6	28.1
Malawi.....	119.1	110.8	94.4	78.9	51.0
Malaysia	11.6	10.1	8.2	6.7	5.2
Maldives	52.8	42.6	27.0	17.1	9.6
Mali.....	136.7	133.5	117.9	102.5	68.7
Malta	7.8	7.1	6.3	5.6	4.3
Martinique	8.0	7.1	6.3	5.7	4.4
Mauritania.....	105.6	96.7	79.7	63.9	31.7
Mauritius ⁵	17.9	15.0	12.7	10.9	7.2
Mexico.....	27.7	20.5	13.7	9.7	5.6
Micronesia (Fed. States of)	40.0	38.0	31.1	25.4	12.1
Mongolia.....	65.8	58.2	44.8	35.5	19.8
Morocco	46.2	38.1	25.9	19.0	10.4
Mozambique	112.9	100.9	81.2	64.5	35.5
Myanmar	82.5	74.7	58.8	46.3	27.2
Namibia	49.1	43.8	28.2	19.5	11.5
Nepal	73.1	64.4	45.7	30.9	13.5
Netherlands	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.1	3.6
Netherlands Antilles	14.2	13.2	10.3	8.7	6.4
New Caledonia	7.2	6.6	5.6	5.0	4.0
New Zealand	7.0	5.4	4.7	4.0	3.1
Nicaragua	35.0	30.1	22.8	17.1	9.2
Niger	161.1	152.7	137.7	121.8	85.2
Nigeria	116.7	114.4	100.1	82.7	47.5
Norway.....	5.7	3.8	3.2	2.9	2.4
Occupied Palestinian Territory.....	25.1	20.9	15.2	11.8	8.0

TABLE VIII.19 (continued)

Country or area*	Infant mortality rate (infant deaths per 1000 live births)				
	1995-2000	2000-2005	2010-2015	2020-2025	2045-2050
Oman	19.5	15.6	11.7	9.7	7.1
Pakistan	85.4	78.6	63.3	51.2	29.6
Panama	23.7	20.6	15.7	11.6	6.5
Papua New Guinea	75.7	70.6	57.4	45.9	25.9
Paraguay	39.2	37.0	30.8	24.4	14.7
Peru	42.1	33.4	25.4	20.7	15.0
Philippines	34.4	28.1	19.4	14.7	8.8
Poland.....	10.1	8.8	7.3	6.2	4.8
Portugal	6.3	5.6	4.8	4.5	3.8
Puerto Rico	11.0	9.9	8.4	7.1	5.3
Qatar	13.6	11.6	9.2	7.5	5.7
Republic of Korea	7.2	3.8	3.5	3.3	2.9
Republic of Moldova	27.6	25.8	20.9	17.6	10.9
Réunion	8.3	7.7	6.8	6.0	4.9
Romania	22.3	18.1	14.9	12.4	7.5
Russian Federation	16.7	16.9	14.6	12.3	8.6
Rwanda.....	115.7	115.5	105.1	88.7	51.9
Saint Lucia	16.7	14.9	12.2	10.5	7.1
Samoa	29.9	25.7	19.5	15.4	9.5
São Tomé and Príncipe	83.9	82.4	73.7	63.0	42.3
Saudi Arabia	26.1	22.5	16.1	12.5	8.1
Senegal	86.9	83.5	71.2	61.0	29.3
Serbia and Montenegro	14.8	13.0	10.6	8.8	6.2
Sierra Leone.....	170.7	165.1	154.3	140.1	101.7
Singapore	3.5	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.8
Slovakia.....	8.6	7.8	6.6	5.6	4.5
Slovenia.....	6.1	5.5	4.7	4.3	3.7
Solomon Islands	36.9	34.3	28.8	24.1	13.8
Somalia	138.6	126.1	102.6	85.9	50.1
South Africa.....	42.6	42.7	33.0	24.7	14.3
Spain	5.1	4.6	4.3	4.0	3.3
Sri Lanka	19.1	17.2	12.8	10.0	7.2
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	28.2	25.6	19.8	16.1	9.9
Sudan	80.0	72.2	57.9	45.5	25.5
Suriname.....	29.5	25.6	19.9	16.2	9.4
Swaziland	74.0	73.1	50.1	32.8	16.3
Sweden	4.4	3.3	3.1	2.8	2.3
Switzerland	4.7	4.4	4.1	3.8	3.2
Syrian Arab Republic	23.2	18.2	13.7	10.6	7.6
Tajikistan	90.3	89.2	79.7	69.8	45.2
TFYR Macedonia ⁶	18.6	16.0	12.8	10.5	7.0
Thailand.....	23.2	19.6	14.9	11.5	7.9
Togo	96.3	92.5	81.1	68.0	45.2

TABLE VIII.19 (continued)

Country or area*	Infant mortality rate (infant deaths per 1000 live births)				
	1995-2000	2000-2005	2010-2015	2020-2025	2045-2050
Tonga	23.2	21.0	17.4	14.6	10.4
Trinidad and Tobago	15.0	13.7	11.2	9.0	6.4
Tunisia	26.6	22.2	16.4	12.4	8.2
Turkey	45.1	41.6	30.6	21.5	10.7
Turkmenistan	75.9	78.3	68.5	56.2	35.3
Uganda	85.7	81.2	68.1	52.9	26.7
Ukraine	16.1	15.6	13.3	11.2	7.8
United Arab Emirates	10.8	8.9	7.1	6.2	4.6
United Kingdom.....	5.8	5.3	4.7	4.2	3.2
United Republic of Tanzania	104.5	104.4	98.3	83.4	54.3
United States Virgin Islands.....	11.2	9.5	8.0	6.9	4.9
Uruguay	17.5	13.1	11.0	9.0	5.3
USA	7.4	6.9	6.2	5.6	4.5
Uzbekistan	58.1	58.0	50.4	42.2	27.6
Vanuatu	42.3	34.3	23.4	16.9	9.4
Venezuela	20.7	17.5	14.1	11.5	6.5
Viet Nam	34.9	29.9	22.0	17.3	11.0
Western Sahara.....	64.5	53.3	36.6	24.9	12.0
Yemen	81.2	69.0	49.3	33.6	16.9
Zambia.....	98.3	95.1	78.9	62.0	34.1
Zimbabwe	55.5	62.3	50.8	37.8	21.2

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2005). *World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision. Highlights*. New York: United Nations.

¹ The infant mortality rate for the world makes allowance for the infant mortality rate of countries and areas with less than 100,000 inhabitants in 2000.

² Including Christmas Islands, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Norfolk Island.

³ As of July 1st 1997, Hong Kong became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.

⁴ As of December 20th 1999, Macao became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.

⁵ Including Agalega, Rodrigues and St. Brandon.

⁶ The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

* Countries or areas with 100,000 inhabitants or more in 2000.

TABLE VIII.20. UNDER-FIVE MORTALITY, BY COUNTRY, FOR SELECTED PERIODS

Country or area*	Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)				
	1995-2000	2000-2005	2010-2015	2020-2025	2045-2050
World ¹	91.7	85.6	70.8	57.9	32.8
Afghanistan	255.8	252.1	219.9	186.7	112.3
Albania	39.6	34.0	25.7	18.6	11.0
Algeria	51.6	40.6	27.3	19.9	11.7
Angola	257.3	245.0	212.0	176.5	101.0
Argentina	24.4	17.4	13.9	11.2	7.0
Armenia	40.2	35.2	31.8	27.3	18.4
Australia ²	7.7	6.1	5.4	4.8	3.7
Austria	6.9	5.6	5.2	4.9	4.1
Azerbaijan.....	94.8	90.6	78.3	65.7	41.9
Bahamas	21.4	16.5	11.1	8.0	5.7
Bahrain	20.5	17.4	13.2	11.0	7.9
Bangladesh.....	97.7	79.3	51.9	33.4	14.3
Barbados.....	14.1	12.0	10.1	8.8	6.6
Belarus	17.9	17.8	16.7	15.2	10.8
Belgium	6.4	5.9	5.5	5.2	4.5
Belize.....	43.1	41.1	35.6	29.9	17.2
Benin	171.5	161.5	131.3	104.8	58.4
Bhutan	102.9	83.6	57.8	38.7	18.5
Bolivia	86.6	72.2	51.5	37.6	19.4
Bosnia and Herzegovina	17.5	15.7	12.6	10.9	8.1
Botswana	82.8	106.1	61.4	27.6	13.3
Brazil.....	44.6	35.5	26.1	19.0	10.2
Brunei Darussalam	8.2	7.4	6.6	6.2	5.5
Bulgaria.....	18.8	16.7	13.7	11.4	7.5
Burkina Faso.....	201.2	196.2	170.8	139.5	80.9
Burundi	204.1	187.1	157.3	129.0	67.7
Cambodia.....	154.3	140.3	111.0	85.5	46.6
Cameroon.....	160.3	162.8	141.3	114.4	58.8
Canada.....	6.6	6.2	5.6	5.1	4.2
Cape Verde	43.7	36.0	24.4	18.1	9.9
Central African Republic	178.3	175.8	150.5	119.6	59.4
Chad	204.9	203.2	177.8	143.6	76.0
Channel Islands	6.8	6.5	5.9	5.4	4.5
Chile	13.6	9.7	7.9	6.6	4.8
China	48.6	40.6	31.4	24.5	14.1
China, Hong Kong SAR ³	5.2	4.8	4.6	4.3	3.6
China, Macao SAR ⁴	9.6	8.5	7.3	6.3	4.7
Colombia	39.0	32.8	24.5	18.8	14.7
Comoros	93.2	77.2	50.1	32.5	14.5
Congo	110.6	108.2	90.9	66.7	28.6

TABLE VIII.20 (continued)

Country or area*	Under-five mortality (per 1000 live births)				
	1995-2000	2000-2005	2010-2015	2020-2025	2045-2050
Costa Rica.....	13.8	12.2	10.7	9.4	6.8
Côte d'Ivoire	182.6	189.4	167.0	133.0	76.0
Croatia	11.8	8.1	7.3	6.7	5.5
Cuba	11.7	7.7	5.2	4.0	2.4
Cyprus	7.6	7.3	6.5	5.9	4.5
Czech Republic	7.2	5.9	5.4	5.2	4.7
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	58.4	59.1	46.0	35.5	20.5
Dem. Republic of the Congo.....	228.1	211.7	183.9	151.5	81.1
Dem. Republic of Timor-Leste.....	155.3	134.1	96.3	65.2	22.4
Denmark	7.4	6.2	5.9	5.5	4.5
Djibouti.....	153.0	140.1	108.7	80.2	34.8
Dominican Republic.....	58.7	50.7	37.0	27.6	16.8
Ecuador	41.3	29.9	21.8	15.3	8.6
Egypt	55.3	43.0	28.2	20.3	10.8
El Salvador	41.1	34.7	24.7	18.3	11.1
Equatorial Guinea	193.1	181.5	152.3	115.2	54.6
Eritrea	110.3	94.1	70.6	53.0	27.7
Estonia	12.7	11.7	10.2	8.8	6.3
Ethiopia	184.3	171.8	140.2	108.2	53.1
Fiji.....	31.3	27.3	22.7	19.6	11.3
Finland	5.1	4.8	4.6	4.4	3.4
France.....	5.8	5.4	5.2	4.9	4.2
French Guiana	18.8	16.1	12.3	10.0	7.4
French Polynesia	12.4	11.5	9.7	8.4	6.5
Gabon	91.8	95.1	69.6	45.0	23.2
Gambia	149.0	128.9	95.9	70.1	33.2
Georgia	43.3	43.2	38.8	33.8	22.8
Germany	5.9	5.5	5.2	5.0	4.4
Ghana	109.4	101.8	78.3	57.5	28.1
Greece.....	7.9	7.7	7.2	6.6	5.3
Guadeloupe.....	10.9	9.6	8.0	6.8	4.7
Guam.....	12.9	11.4	9.2	7.7	6.2
Guatemala	62.8	51.9	34.0	24.0	13.0
Guinea	191.8	165.6	128.5	95.5	48.4
Guinea-Bissau	228.2	211.3	176.3	142.6	75.6
Guyana	79.1	68.2	51.5	39.6	24.3
Haiti	120.4	110.0	89.9	69.9	30.5
Honduras.....	54.3	48.3	38.7	30.1	19.2
Hungary	11.5	10.6	9.0	7.6	5.9
Iceland	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.6	2.9
India	113.0	98.8	74.3	56.5	31.0
Indonesia	64.4	53.9	34.7	25.8	11.8
Iran (Islamic Republic of).....	50.0	39.2	25.3	18.0	9.9
Iraq	123.8	123.8	68.5	36.7	15.7

TABLE VIII.20 (continued)

Country or area*	Under-five mortality (per 1000 live births)				
	1995-2000	2000-2005	2010-2015	2020-2025	2045-2050
Ireland	7.5	6.7	6.1	5.5	4.1
Israel.....	7.0	6.1	5.5	5.2	4.4
Italy	6.6	6.3	5.8	5.3	4.3
Jamaica	21.0	20.8	17.9	15.4	11.1
Japan	5.0	4.4	4.1	3.8	3.1
Jordan.....	32.7	26.5	18.2	14.0	9.0
Kazakhstan.....	77.8	77.4	69.3	56.6	30.0
Kenya	113.7	117.7	92.6	73.5	36.4
Kuwait.....	14.2	12.4	10.5	9.1	6.8
Kyrgyzstan.....	72.4	66.2	58.1	49.0	31.3
Lao People's Dem. Republic	156.3	140.6	107.9	76.9	30.4
Latvia.....	18.8	13.6	11.9	10.1	7.0
Lebanon	32.3	26.5	18.9	14.3	9.0
Lesotho	112.4	123.1	91.7	55.4	20.6
Liberia	241.6	223.7	189.3	151.2	76.5
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.....	24.7	21.1	15.9	12.8	8.9
Lithuania	15.7	11.7	10.2	8.8	6.2
Luxembourg.....	7.0	6.7	6.0	5.4	4.2
Madagascar.....	146.6	131.2	104.2	79.0	37.6
Malawi.....	203.2	184.5	147.5	113.0	63.7
Malaysia	15.1	13.0	10.3	8.5	6.5
Maldives	70.1	54.9	32.5	19.8	10.7
Mali.....	228.8	220.4	188.7	155.6	91.1
Malta	9.1	8.3	7.3	6.6	5.1
Martinique	10.1	8.9	7.9	7.1	5.4
Mauritania.....	172.7	156.4	125.7	97.9	41.9
Mauritius ⁵	21.4	17.7	14.8	12.7	8.7
Mexico.....	32.8	24.7	16.8	12.1	7.1
Micronesia (Fed. States of)	50.5	47.6	37.8	30.3	13.6
Mongolia.....	98.9	85.5	62.8	47.9	24.8
Morocco	58.2	46.5	30.2	21.3	11.1
Mozambique	202.7	181.6	142.2	106.9	50.9
Myanmar	125.2	111.9	85.4	64.5	34.8
Namibia	73.2	77.9	48.1	25.3	13.1
Nepal	101.8	88.1	58.7	37.6	15.3
Netherlands	6.4	6.2	5.9	5.5	4.8
Netherlands Antilles	16.1	15.0	11.5	9.6	7.1
New Caledonia	10.5	9.4	7.8	6.8	5.5
New Zealand	8.8	6.9	6.0	5.2	4.0
Nicaragua	46.3	40.2	30.6	23.4	13.0
Niger	283.9	263.9	231.5	197.1	120.0
Nigeria	204.3	200.4	172.9	138.5	72.6
Norway.....	7.3	4.9	4.3	4.0	3.2
Occupied Palestinian Territory.....	29.8	24.4	17.4	13.3	8.8

TABLE VIII.20 (continued)

Country or area*	Under-five mortality (per 1000 live births)				
	1995-2000	2000-2005	2010-2015	2020-2025	2045-2050
Oman	22.7	17.8	13.1	10.8	7.8
Pakistan	125.6	113.9	88.3	68.9	37.0
Panama	30.4	26.9	20.8	15.9	9.2
Papua New Guinea	106.4	98.3	77.3	59.8	31.4
Paraguay	48.4	45.2	37.3	29.6	17.7
Peru	62.6	52.2	40.1	31.9	21.9
Philippines	42.1	33.8	22.6	16.8	9.7
Poland.....	11.7	10.4	8.9	7.5	5.9
Portugal	8.5	7.4	6.3	5.9	5.0
Puerto Rico	12.9	11.7	10.0	8.5	6.3
Qatar	16.3	13.9	11.0	9.0	6.8
Republic of Korea	9.8	5.5	4.9	4.6	4.0
Republic of Moldova	32.2	31.5	26.2	22.6	14.6
Réunion	10.8	10.1	8.8	7.7	6.4
Romania	27.5	22.2	18.0	14.8	8.8
Russian Federation	21.1	21.6	19.5	16.4	11.4
Rwanda.....	198.5	189.9	177.5	145.1	78.7
Saint Lucia	22.0	19.6	15.6	13.1	8.8
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	34.0	30.5	23.0	18.4	11.0
Samoa	36.7	31.1	23.0	17.8	10.7
São Tomé and Príncipe	114.8	112.0	97.0	79.8	49.6
Saudi Arabia	31.1	26.5	18.5	14.1	9.0
Senegal	138.7	132.6	110.7	92.8	37.7
Serbia and Montenegro	17.2	15.4	12.4	10.4	7.5
Sierra Leone.....	306.2	290.3	265.7	234.6	152.7
Singapore	4.6	4.0	4.1	4.1	3.8
Slovakia.....	10.7	9.9	8.4	7.1	5.7
Slovenia.....	8.0	7.3	6.2	5.7	4.9
Solomon Islands	62.2	57.7	47.3	37.9	19.2
Somalia	231.7	210.9	167.3	136.9	73.7
South Africa.....	62.2	73.7	59.6	38.2	17.6
Spain	6.1	5.6	5.3	4.9	4.1
Sri Lanka	22.2	19.8	14.5	11.1	8.0
Sudan	133.7	119.5	93.8	70.0	33.3
Suriname.....	35.9	31.0	23.7	19.0	10.4
Swaziland	123.8	143.2	98.6	49.8	19.4
Sweden	5.3	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.0
Switzerland	5.8	5.5	5.1	4.8	4.0
Syrian Arab Republic	27.4	21.1	15.5	11.9	8.4
Tajikistan	117.3	116.0	101.3	86.6	52.2
TFYR Macedonia ⁶	21.1	18.3	14.5	11.8	8.0
Thailand.....	29.6	24.7	18.1	13.7	8.9
Togo	144.2	137.2	114.7	90.6	54.5
Tonga	27.8	24.9	20.3	16.9	11.8

TABLE VIII.20 (continued)

Country or area*	Under-five mortality (per 1000 live births)				
	1995-2000	2000-2005	2010-2015	2020-2025	2045-2050
Trinidad and Tobago	18.5	18.8	16.5	12.9	7.8
Tunisia	30.5	25.2	18.3	13.7	9.0
Turkey	53.7	49.2	35.4	24.3	11.7
Turkmenistan	96.2	99.3	86.5	69.5	42.3
Uganda	150.8	139.1	111.9	83.1	35.1
Ukraine	17.9	17.8	15.5	13.2	9.5
United Arab Emirates	12.1	9.9	7.9	6.9	5.0
United Kingdom.....	6.9	6.5	5.9	5.4	4.2
United Republic of Tanzania	164.5	163.6	149.5	118.0	67.8
USA	9.0	8.5	7.6	6.9	5.5
United States Virgin Islands.....	12.8	10.7	8.9	7.7	5.4
Uruguay	19.9	15.3	12.8	10.4	6.2
Uzbekistan	69.8	69.7	60.4	49.9	32.4
Vanuatu	53.3	42.1	27.7	19.4	10.4
Venezuela	30.4	29.1	23.7	19.3	11.3
Viet Nam	47.2	38.6	26.7	20.3	12.4
Western Sahara	87.9	70.4	45.2	29.6	13.5
Yemen	114.3	95.1	64.3	41.1	19.4
Zambia.....	179.2	173.0	138.9	100.9	48.2
Zimbabwe.....	104.3	117.2	95.1	62.2	27.5

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2005). *World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision. Highlights*. New York: United Nations.

¹ The infant mortality rate for the world makes allowance for the infant mortality rate of countries and areas with less than 100,000 inhabitants in 2000.

² Including Christmas Islands, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Norfolk Island.

³ As of July 1st 1997, Hong Kong became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.

⁴ As of December 20th 1999, Macao became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.

⁵ Including Agalega, Rodrigues and St. Brandon.

⁶ The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

* Countries or areas with 100,000 inhabitants or more in 2000.

TABLE VIII.21. HIV PREVALENCE IN THE COUNTRIES MOST AFFECTED BY THE HIV/AIDS EPIDEMIC, 2003 AND 2015

Major area	Country	Prevalence (per cent)		Change between 2003 and 2015
		2003	2015	
Africa				
1.	Angola.....	3.9	3.8	-0.1
2.	Benin	2.1	1.7	-0.4
3.	Botswana	36.2	31.8	-4.4
4.	Burkina Faso.....	4.2	4.1	-0.1
5.	Burundi	6.1	5.9	-0.2
6.	Cameroon	6.9	6.4	-0.5
7.	Central African Republic.....	13.5	12.3	-1.2
8.	Chad.....	4.8	4.4	-0.4
9.	Congo	5.3	5.2	-0.1
10.	Côte d'Ivoire	7.0	6.8	-0.2
11.	Dem. Rep. of the Congo.....	4.2	4.1	0.0
12.	Djibouti	2.9	2.7	-0.2
13.	Equatorial Guinea	11.3	15.3	4.0
14.	Eritrea	2.6	2.5	-0.2
15.	Ethiopia.....	4.4	4.9	0.4
16.	Gabon	8.1	11.1	3.0
17.	Gambia	1.2	0.9	-0.3
18.	Ghana	3.1	2.7	-0.4
19.	Guinea	3.3	4.4	1.1
20.	Guinea-Bissau.....	3.8	3.0	-0.8
21.	Kenya	8.0	2.9	-5.1
22.	Lesotho	27.6	24.9	-2.7
23.	Liberia	6.0	6.2	0.2
24.	Madagascar	1.7	2.2	0.6
25.	Malawi	14.3	13.4	-0.9
26.	Mali.....	1.9	1.7	-0.3
27.	Mozambique.....	11.5	10.3	-1.3
28.	Namibia	18.7	16.8	-1.9
29.	Niger	1.3	1.8	0.5
30.	Nigeria	5.4	4.8	-0.6
31.	Rwanda	4.6	4.6	0.0
32.	Sierra Leone	1.8	1.7	-0.1
33.	South Africa	18.8	16.5	-2.3
34.	Sudan	2.3	2.7	0.5
35.	Swaziland	37.4	34.0	-3.4
36.	Togo	4.1	3.8	-0.3
37.	Uganda	4.3	1.8	-2.5
38.	United Republic of Tanzania	8.8	8.1	-0.7
39.	Zambia.....	15.4	14.6	-0.9
40.	Zimbabwe	22.5	21.1	-1.4

TABLE VIII.21 (continued)

Major area	Country	Prevalence (per cent)		Change between 2003 and 2015
		2003	2015	
Asia				
1.	Cambodia	2.6	2.5	-0.2
2.	China	0.1	0.6	0.4
3.	India	0.9	0.8	-0.1
4.	Myanmar	1.2	0.9	-0.3
5.	Thailand	1.5	0.8	-0.7
Europe				
1.	Russian Federation	1.1	1.7	0.6
2.	Ukraine.....	1.4	1.3	-0.1
Latin America and the Caribbean				
	Bahamas			
1.	3.0	2.7	-0.3
2.	Barbados	1.5	1.1	-0.3
3.	Belize	2.5	3.3	0.8
4.	Brazil	0.4	0.3	-0.1
5.	Dominican Republic.....	1.6	1.1	-0.6
6.	Guatemala	1.1	0.6	-0.5
7.	Guyana	2.5	2.4	-0.1
8.	Haiti	5.6	5.1	-0.6
9.	Honduras	1.6	1.5	-0.1
10.	Jamaica	1.8	1.0	-0.8
11.	Suriname	1.5	1.0	-0.5
12.	Trinidad and Tobago.....	3.1	3.0	-0.2
Northern America				
1.	United States of America	0.4	0.4	0.0

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2005). *World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision. Highlights*. New York: United Nations.

TABLE VIII.22. LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, 2000-2005 AND 2015-2020, WITH AIDS AND WITHOUT AIDS

Major area	Country	Life expectancy at birth, both sexes combined (years)					
		2000-2005			2015-2020		
		With AIDS	Without AIDS	Difference	With AIDS	Without AIDS	Difference
Africa							
1.	Angola.....	40.7	44.0	3.3	45.6	49.2	3.7
2.	Benin.....	53.8	57.1	3.3	60.3	62.7	2.4
3.	Botswana.....	36.6	68.7	32.1	38.4	72.1	33.7
4.	Burkina Faso.....	47.4	53.1	5.7	53.0	57.8	4.8
5.	Burundi	43.5	51.0	7.6	49.3	55.6	6.3
6.	Cameroon.....	45.8	53.6	7.8	50.3	57.5	7.2
7.	Central African Rep.	39.4	53.4	14.0	43.4	57.5	14.1
8.	Chad.....	43.6	48.6	5.0	48.2	53.3	5.1
9.	Congo.....	51.9	60.2	8.3	56.5	63.8	7.3
10.	Côte d'Ivoire.....	46.0	54.0	8.0	50.1	58.9	8.8
11.	Dem. Rep.of the Congo....	43.1	48.0	4.9	47.7	52.4	4.7
12.	Djibouti	52.7	55.6	2.9	58.0	61.3	3.2
13.	Equatorial Guinea	43.5	52.2	8.7	41.7	58.0	16.3
14.	Eritrea	53.5	57.6	4.1	60.1	63.5	3.5
15.	Ethiopia.....	47.6	52.2	4.7	51.7	58.2	6.5
16.	Gabon.....	54.6	63.0	8.4	54.5	68.5	13.9
17.	Gambia.....	55.5	57.3	1.8	62.4	63.6	1.3
18.	Ghana.....	56.7	61.2	4.6	61.9	66.3	4.4
19.	Guinea.....	53.6	57.0	3.3	57.2	64.0	6.8
20.	Guinea-Bissau.....	44.6	47.7	3.1	49.8	53.4	3.6
21.	Kenya.....	47.0	60.5	13.5	59.1	63.8	4.7
22.	Lesotho.....	36.7	63.9	27.2	38.6	68.5	29.9
23.	Liberia.....	42.5	46.6	4.2	45.5	52.2	6.7
24.	Madagascar.....	55.3	56.8	1.5	59.0	62.5	3.4
25.	Malawi	39.6	56.7	17.1	45.5	62.5	16.9
26.	Mali.....	47.8	49.9	2.2	53.3	55.7	2.4
27.	Mozambique.....	41.9	52.6	10.7	46.1	58.8	12.8
28.	Namibia.....	48.6	68.4	19.9	50.3	72.1	21.8
29.	Niger	44.3	45.3	1.0	48.5	50.7	2.2
30.	Nigeria	43.3	49.0	5.6	48.2	53.9	5.7
31.	Rwanda	43.6	48.7	5.1	48.0	52.6	4.5
32.	Sierra Leone	40.6	42.7	2.1	44.7	46.5	1.8
33.	South Africa	49.0	67.0	18.0	47.0	70.8	23.8
34.	Sudan	56.3	58.6	2.3	59.7	64.1	4.4
35.	Swaziland.....	32.9	63.6	30.7	34.4	68.4	34.1
36.	Togo.....	54.2	60.7	6.5	59.8	65.1	5.3
37.	Uganda.....	46.8	56.5	9.7	58.9	61.5	2.6
38.	United Rep. of Tanzania	46.0	58.0	12.0	50.4	61.2	10.8
39.	Zambia	37.4	54.3	16.9	44.1	59.4	15.3
40.	Zimbabwe.....	37.2	63.5	26.3	41.8	67.4	25.6

TABLE VIII.22 (continued)

Major area	Country	Life expectancy at birth, both sexes combined (years)					
		2000-2005			2015-2020		
		With AIDS	Without AIDS	Difference	With AIDS	Without AIDS	Difference
Asia							
1.	Cambodia.....	56.0	60.0	4.0	62.4	65.9	3.5
2.	China.....	71.5	71.8	0.3	73.8	75.0	1.2
3.	India.....	63.1	64.5	1.4	68.5	70.0	1.5
4.	Myanmar.....	60.1	61.4	1.4	66.1	67.8	1.7
5.	Thailand.....	69.7	73.0	3.3	74.5	75.9	1.4
Europe							
1.	Russian Federation.....	65.4	66.3	0.9	66.9	70.0	3.2
2.	Ukraine.....	66.1	68.1	1.9	68.9	71.6	2.6
Latin America and the Caribbean							
1.	Bahamas.....	69.5	74.8	5.3	75.5	79.0	3.5
2.	Barbados.....	74.9	77.2	2.4	77.9	79.1	1.2
3.	Belize.....	71.9	74.4	2.5	71.8	76.4	4.6
4.	Brazil.....	70.3	71.0	0.7	74.2	74.8	0.6
5.	Dominican Republic.....	67.1	70.0	2.9	71.6	73.5	1.9
6.	Guatemala.....	67.1	69.0	1.9	71.3	72.6	1.3
7.	Guyana.....	62.8	67.2	4.4	68.3	72.0	3.8
8.	Haiti.....	51.5	59.2	7.8	58.0	65.3	7.4
9.	Honduras.....	67.6	71.0	3.4	71.4	74.1	2.6
10.	Jamaica.....	70.7	73.5	2.8	73.2	75.2	2.0
11.	Suriname.....	69.0	71.2	2.2	72.6	73.8	1.3
12.	Trinidad and Tobago.....	69.9	74.9	5.0	71.8	77.3	5.5
Northern America							
1.	United States of America.....	77.3	77.7	0.3	79.1	79.5	0.5

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2005). *World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision. Highlights*. New York: United Nations.